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AGRARIANS LIKELY TO RISE AGAINST SOFIA REVOLUTION

Counter-Move Regarded as Decided Possibility as Long as Mr. Stamboulsky Is at Large

Macedonians Probably at Bottom of the Present Conspiracy—
Triumph for the Right

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The wires from Sofia have been silent for the past 24 hours, and the only new development lies in the mystery as to Alexander Stamboulsky's fate. The information via Vienna that he has been captured must be accepted with reserve, but if correct, the military bourgeois regime ought to succeed in consolidating its position. If, however, the one-time Premier is still at large, anything may happen. He is undoubtedly an able, masterly leader, to whom the peasants, who number about 85 per cent of the population, are personally devoted. Most of the peasants of the countryside are doubtless well armed, and Mr. Stamboulsky long ago organized a sort of peasant militia.

The possibility of civil war, therefore, largely depends upon the ability of the new Government to lay hands on its chief adversary.

Mr. Stamboulsky's Record

Days, and possibly weeks, must elapse before the full significance of the revolution in Bulgaria can be correctly estimated. In its immediate effect it throws an additional unfortunate complication into the complex welter of Near Eastern politics. For whether one agrees or disagrees with Mr. Stamboulsky's policy at home, there is no question his regime tended toward the establishment of a more stable situation abroad.

In his dealings alike with the great powers and his Balkan neighbors he has been singularly honest and above-board—a fact which nobly distinguished him from his predecessors. Under his government, Bulgaria, perhaps alone among the defeated nations, has loyally attempted to execute the obligations of the peace treaty. He fought the anti-Serbian activities of the Macedonian revolutionary committee as he would have fought the enemies of his own country. He sought with considerable success a rapprochement with Yugoslavia, friendship with Rumania, and tolerable relations with Greece, and there was reason to believe the Balkan states were leaning once again toward collaboration in their mutual protection developments.

Bulgaria's acknowledgment of the facts of its position, coupled with the desire to restore the national future through co-operation, rather than hostile action, has indeed been one of the brightest spots of the gloomy horizon of the Near East.

"A Horse of Different Color"

Within the realm, Mr. Stamboulsky was a horse of an entirely different color. Haying, on account of his strong hostility to Ferdinand's Germanophile policy, spent the period of the

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COUP IS LAID TO DISCONTENT WITH STAMBOULSKY REGIME

Deposed Premier Said to Behave Like Dictator, and to Spread Sort of Terror Over Bulgaria

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 12.—Some indication of the viewpoint of those responsible for the Bulgarian coup was given by Mr. Vassiliev, a deputy of the Sobranje, and apparently now the representative in France of the new Government. He says that Professor Zankoff, who is a personal friend, has formed only a provisional Government.

After the constitution of another Parliament, probably after October, the Cabinet will resign, and the Bulgarian people will have a full and free opportunity to pronounce their opinion. Every effort will be made to preserve peace at home and abroad. He declared that the movement was the result of the general discontent with the proceedings of the Stamboulsky Government. Mr. Stamboulsky behaved like a dictator and spread a sort of terror over the country. Both the cultivated classes and the laboring masses rose spontaneously against him.

Mr. Stamboulsky was particularly the enemy of the intellectuals. He passed a law forbidding a lawyer or a professor to become a deputy. All members of the liberal professions he regarded as useless and held them

WASHINGTON FIRM ON DRY SHIP RULE

Treasury Serves Notice That Law Stands "as Is" and Quotes It to French Embassy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The United States Treasury is standing firmly by its decision to enforce the law as interpreted by the Supreme Court, barring liquor for beverage purposes from the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction.

"That there might be no misunderstanding, further instructions making the treasury position plain were issued to customs officials last night. During the course of the day the French Government had made its plea in an informal way for a consideration of the plight in which the French vessels find themselves because of the demand of the crews for wine as a part of their rations as stipulated by law.

Provision Is Cited

The attention of the French Embassy was called to the provision of the regulations permitting the entry of liquor if sealed on foreign vessels that had left their home ports before June 10 as follows:

"If any foreign vessel leaves a foreign port before June 10, 1923, for an American port, having liquor aboard for beverage purposes, such liquor shall not be seized under these regulations while kept under customs seal in American territorial waters on such voyage."

This paragraph, Treasury officials pointed out, is susceptible of only one construction, the regulations are now in force and no argument has been presented which is regarded as a sufficient reason for waiving any part of the rules.

It is the opinion of the Treasury officials that no great trouble will result from the international complications and that compliance with the law is to be expected. French authorities are working on the contention that wine is essential to the sailors and that it may come under the head of medicine.

Not Letting Down Bars

As for the American side of the question, Roy A. Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner, denied that any instructions had been issued letting down the bars for any ship in the matter of serving liquor in American waters, as forbidden. He said:

"There is no reason whatever for a misunderstanding of the ship liquor regulations either at the Port of New York or elsewhere. No instructions have gone forward to any prohibition officer to the contrary."

We are permitting foreign vessels which sailed from their home ports prior to June 10 to bring in their ship stores of liquor under seal. These stores must remain under seal until the ship leaves American territorial waters. This is done to avoid the necessity of throwing overboard liquors that were on ships sailing from their own ports before June 10. Those ships sailing after June 10 may not enter American ports with liquor under seal or otherwise except for the small amount necessary for medicinal or sacramental purposes, which is permitted. They cannot bring in liquor under seal.

The old practice of bringing intoxicating liquors into American waters under a customs seal to be broken to allow wine rations for the crews is now illegal and officials will act accordingly.

WASHINGTON, June 12 (P)—There were increasing indications in high official circles here today that President Harding might ask Congress, when it reassembles next fall, to modify the prohibition law as it affects the carrying of liquor on board foreign vessels in American waters.

The President was said to believe that Congress never intended the Government to be confronted with the situation it now is called upon to meet by the objections of foreign powers in regard to the new rigorous ship liquor ban.

BRITISH PROPOSALS UTTERLY OPPOSED BY FRENCH CABINET

Plan for a Conference of Experts Strongly Resisted — German Surrender Insisted Upon

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 12.—With the inability of the British Cabinet to agree to the French demand for the cessation of Germany's passive resistance in the Ruhr before any progress whatever can be made, there is being revived as a compromise the suggestion of an armistice already described by The Christian Science Monitor representative. The British Government declares that there is a risk of the German Government being swept away in a popular uprising if it withdraws the passive resistance order to the Ruhr district officials and workmen. But since the French insist so strongly on such a preliminary condition to all concessions, it is wondered whether it will not be possible to arrange an accord which will be acceptable to Germany, England and France.

It would consist in suspending, not in withdrawing, the ordinances pending the negotiations, while the French on their side would undertake to render their presence as invisible as possible. It must be confessed that if something of the kind cannot be agreed upon, the attempt to re-form the Franco-British entente will fail and the solution of the reparations problem will become farther off than ever.

Several Points of Disagreement

The inability of the British to sign a simple, common reply, calling on Germany to surrender, leaves matters worse than they were before. Even now, however, it is hoped that a final effort will be made during the day to reach an accord.

As the British proposals stand, they are utterly opposed by the French, and the only failure to agree is not on the question of a summons to Germany. Its resistance produces a painful impression, but the placing of the Bonar Law plan in the forefront of subsequent discussions is regarded as impossible. Indeed, the whole idea of discussion is rejected by the French. The worst of all is the suggestion that a conference of experts should be held to inquire into the total that Germany can pay, and also to inquire into the problem of interrelated debts, and that of French security.

England offers, after such an inquiry, to represent to Germany the need for the cessation of resistance.

French Indignation Aroused

Today the Monitor representative found in French circles sudden indignation. There was a further insistence that German hostility in the Ruhr really was contrary to the provisions of the Versailles Treaty. France is able to stay in the Ruhr for years, if necessary, but is determined that Germany shall yield. It is impossible for the French to withdraw until they obtain the victory.

It is asked whether the British Government can possibly be ignorant of this profound French resolve. It is not conceding the original British demands in full, makes yet a further approach to compliance therewith. The question of fishing rights is now definitely settled by the Russian agreement to the British proposal for an exchange of notes permitting the British to fish up to the three-mile limit, pending a settlement of the whole question, at an international conference. The Soviet Government also accepts the British estimates of compensation due in the cases of Mr. Davidson and Mrs. Harding, and agrees to sign the document prepared by Marquess Curzon pledging both governments to abstain from hostile propaganda, provided reciprocity in this document is more clearly defined.

These matters all being disposed of, there remain only two questions outstanding—the British request for compensation for other unnamed and presumably numerous British nationals who suffered similarly to Mr. Davidson and Mrs. Harding, and the recall of Soviet envoys from Teheran and Kabul.

With regard to both these matters the Soviet's acceptance is qualified. It agrees to give compensation in all proved cases of injury, provided Great Britain undertakes to do likewise.

It also agrees to recall its representatives from Teheran and Kabul, provided the charges of anti-British propaganda are substantiated.

Marquess Curzon's last note, however, claimed that the charges against these two individuals had been fully made out already, so that discussion was unnecessary and inquiries in British circles this morning held out no grounds for believing any alteration of this viewpoint is imminent.

The British Government considered the Russian reply yesterday, and while its attitude toward it has not yet been made public it is generally held in well-informed circles that the prospect of a break between the two countries is now extremely unlikely.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

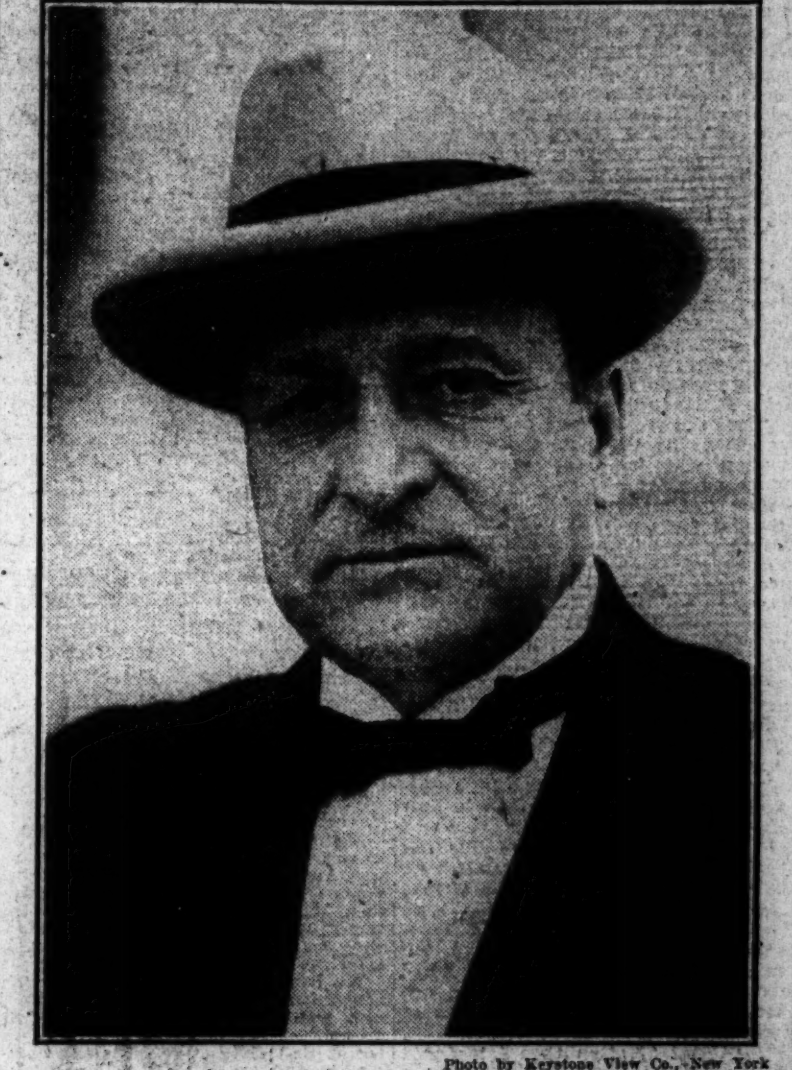
WORLD COURT POLICY BACKED BY HENRY J. ALLEN OF KANSAS

Former Governor Says Opinions on League Should Not Form Bar to Participation in President's Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, who has just returned from a tour of European inspection, is a hearty supporter of the President's World Court plan. Mr. Allen made it plain that he ap-

President Harding, it is said, is not planning an aggressive campaign in behalf of American entry into the World Court, but is standing firmly by his position as already made plain. He will give only one speech on his western trip, according to present plans, in which the World Court is the



Henry J. Allen
Former Governor of Kansas, Advocate of President Harding's World Court Policy

proves the President's reservations in regard to the remainder of the League of Nations program, although he concedes that many persons who in 1920 were opposed to the League, now believe that, at some time and with adequate protection, the United States should enter a League of Nations.

At the moment, however, he does not think this should be discussed or that it should form a bar to participation in the World Court.

MOSCOW ACCEPTS BRITISH ESTIMATES

Compensation Question in Two Cases Disposed Of — Recall of Envoys Promised

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—The Russian reply to Marquess Curzon's note of May 29 was delivered at the British Foreign Office on Saturday evening and has now been made public. In it the Soviet Government, while still not conceding the original British demands in full, makes yet a further approach to compliance therewith.

The question of fishing rights is now definitely settled by the Russian agreement to the British proposal for an exchange of notes permitting the British to fish up to the three-mile limit, pending a settlement of the whole question, at an international conference. The Soviet Government also accepts the British estimates of compensation due in the cases of Mr. Davidson and Mrs. Harding, and agrees to sign the document prepared by Marquess Curzon pledging both governments to abstain from hostile propaganda, provided reciprocity in this document is more clearly defined.

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(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

CHINESE BANDITS FREE LAST EIGHT FOREIGN CAPTIVES

Four Americans Among Those Released by Brigands Who Held Up Shanghai Express

Freedom Is Also Given to Two British Subjects, One Frenchman and One Italian

TSAOCHWANG, June 12 (P)—Eight captives, the last of the foreigners kidnapped by Chinese bandits, who held up the Shanghai-Peking express near Suchow on May 6, and held at the Paotzuku Mountain headquarters of the outlaws since that time, were released today.

The eight released were:

Americans—Maj. Roland W. Pinger, U. S. A. Ordnance Department, Manila; home, Berkeley, Cal. Leon Friedman, Chicago, owner of China Motors Corporation, Shanghai. John B. Powell, Hannibal, Mo., publisher of Weekly Review, Shanghai. Lee Solomon, San Francisco, Shanghai agent of the Block Company of San Francisco.

British—Fred Elias, broker, Shanghai; Reginald W. Rowlett, Birmingham, England, manager Reiss & Co., Tientsin.

French—Emile Gensberger, broker, Shanghai.

Italian—R. D. Musso, Shanghai, lawyer, capitalist, advisor to the Chinese Government.

Chinese bandits numbering more than 1000 derailed and robbed the Shanghai-Peking express on the Tientsin-Pukow railroad near Suchow early Sunday morning, May 6. The outlaws fired through the windows of the train to intimidate the passengers, and one man, Joseph Rothman, said to have been a British subject, was killed.

Driven Toward Mountain Retreat

The foreign passengers were routed from their berths, herded together, and driven toward the mountain retreat of the brigands. The women captives, except one, soon becoming a severe burden, were released and left to find their way back over the rough trails. Among the women prisoners taken in the raid was Miss Lucy Aldrich, sister-in-law of John D. Rockefeller Jr., and her traveling companion, Miss Minnie McFadden.

The only woman who reached the Paotzuku headquarters of the bandits was Mrs. Manuel A. Verea, who refused to accept freedom and remained with the bandits until May 30.

Captives Given Freedom

Besides those released today, the following captives were given their freedom at various times:

M. O. Barab, Shanghai; Maj. Robert A. Allen, U. S. Army Medical Corps, Manila; Jerome A. Henley, Shanghai; Edward Elias, Shanghai; Theodore Saphier, Shanghai; W. Smith, Manchester, England; Manuel A. Verea, Guadalajara, Mexico, and the young sons of Majors Allen and Pinger.

After weeks of delay, in which the brigands sent out certain of the prisoners with "terms" for the release of the remaining captives, it finally was agreed between the Government and the outlaws that the bandits were to be enrolled in the Chinese Army and given six months' back pay, which they claimed was due them. When that was done, the outlaws stated, they would free all of the prisoners.

INDIAN OFFICERS LOSE OVERSEAS PAY SCALE

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, June 12.—In a new publication the members of the Royal Commission on Public Services discuss the grievances of the present members and the future policy regarding the Indianization or the further provincialization of the services, Europeans being limited to the few All-India services.

Indians are receiving as a rule lower pay than the Europeans. An interesting pointer is supplied by the Secretary of State's decision just published at Simla that the grant of overseas pay to officers with Indian domicile is unsuitable, and is to be withdrawn, except in the case of Indian officers already in the All-India services.

The murderers of two majors of the Seaforth Highlanders, at the head of the Khyber Pass, are reported to have been arrested by the orders of the Ameer of Afghanistan and to be awaiting trial at Jalalabad. It will be interesting to see if the Ameer is willing to take similar action regarding the murderers of Mrs. Ellis.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE RELIEF EXTENDED

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—Lieut. Joel H. Benson, chaplain of the U. S. S. Denobola, has been in Athens four days directing the Christian Science relief work there.

The Kemalists are ousting Hebrews from all public offices, Jews being dismissed from the municipal health department. Russian Communists who were arrested were well supplied with gold for propaganda purposes. The elections will continue to June 25. Less than 1000 Greeks and Armenians here have voted so far. There is little enthusiasm, and only Mustafa Kemal Pasha's candidates are listed. Three hundred Jews sail this week for the agricultural colony in Palestine.

CLASS OF 1893 GIVES \$100,000 TO MASSACHUSETTS "TECH"

Dormitory Campaign Opened—Degrees Awarded to 718 Persons, Including Two Women

Announcement of a gift of \$100,000 for construction of a new dormitory at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was made at the fifty-fifth graduation exercises, held this morning, when 718 degrees were conferred. The gift is offered by the class of 1893, returning to celebrate its thirtieth anniversary, and is contingent on an early start in the construction of the new building. At present only a small part of the institute's students are accommodated in college quarters.

Two women were among those who received degrees this morning. Six men were granted the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; four that of Doctor of Science; seven that of Master in Architecture; and 156 were made Masters of Science. In all 173 graduate degrees were given, while 545 received the degree of Bachelor of Science.

The exercises were held in the great court before the main entrance to the Institute buildings. It was the first graduation at Technology in which the recipients of the degrees wore gowns and it was also the first time in many years that the degrees were awarded in person.

The seniors, preceded by the members of the faculty, who were also in academic costume, marched from different points along the buildings and formed into one column just before taking their seats before the speakers' platform. The Coast Artillery Band played. The exercises were begun with an invocation by the Rt. Rev. Charles E. Slattery, Episcopal Bishop coadjutor of Massachusetts.

Two Addresses

The exercises were simple but impressive. Addresses were delivered by Elisha Lee, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with the class of 1892, and Maj.-Gen. Andrew W. Brewster, commanding the first corps area.

The message of Mr. Lee was that engineers should take a greater interest in politics, in fact, he said, as great an interest as in the exercise

EVENTS TONIGHT

National League of Masonic Clubs Convention: Special Masonic program at the "Pops."
Old South Historical Society: Election of officers and presentation of papers and life in Old Boston. Old South Meeting House, 8.
Military Order of the World War: Greater Boston Chapter: Dinner, Corinthian Yacht Club, Marblehead Neck, evening.
Dorchester Parade Association: Meeting, Dorchester Municipal Building, Columbia Road, 8.
Boston University: College of Liberal Arts: Performance of "Milestones," senior class play, 8.
Northeastern University: Freshman class banquet, address by Dean Everett A. Churchill, "Northeastern School and Its Traditions," Hotel Westminster, 8:30.
Regis High School: Alumni reception in honor of Miss Marjorie A. Hayes, assistant principal, Portuguese people of Greater Boston in honor of Portuguese first settlers, American House.

Colonial: "Molly Darling," 8.
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Majestic: "The Covered Wagon" (Film), 8:15, 9:15.
St. James: "The Man Who Came Back," 8:15.
Tremont: "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8. Wilbur: "Liza," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

National League of Masonic Clubs: Convention session, Copley-Place, 9:30; grand parade starts from corner of Arlington Street and Commonwealth Avenue, 2.
Foreign Policy Association: Luncheon and meeting, Copley-Place, 4:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports, 8:30, weather report by Roger Babson; radio play by AMRAD players; vocal and instrumental program.
WEAF (New York): 7:30, soprano solos, 7:45, The "Pops" orchestra, 8:10, piano solos, 8, dance music, 10, talk on Preparedness.
WJZ (New York): 7:45, soprano solos, 8, "Time Is Money," 8:30, "Recent Progress in Europe," courtesy of Alexander Hamilton Institute, 8:45, baritone solos, 9:20, United States Army march, 11, time signals and weather forecast.
WJY (New York): 7:45, "The Larger Aspect of World Affairs," 8, soprano solos, 8:30, "The Pops" orchestra.
WGY (Schenectady): 7:45, address "New York's Vacation Land," 7:45, vocal and instrumental music, 8:15, address "Guarding Our Most Valuable Asset."

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES
Tonight
WNAC (Boston): 8:15, "Pops" concert broadcast from Symphony Hall.
WGI (Medford): 8:15, 8:30, weather forecast; closing stock reports, 8:30, weather report by Roger Babson; radio play by AMRAD players; vocal and instrumental program.

"Pops" Program for Tonight
MASONIC NIGHT
Triumphal March from "Jaguar"
Jorjans
Overture, "The Magic Flute," Mozart
Waltzes from "The Merry Widow"
Fantasia, "Samson and Delilah"
Finale, "Schéhérazade"
Rimsky-Korsakov
March, "The Flying Dutchman"
Wagner
Overture to "The Flying Dutchman"
Boston Masonic Club Male Chorus
(Warren W. Adams, Leader)
Selection, "Orange Blossoms," Herbert Waltz, "Roses from the South"
Strauss
March, "Boston Commandery"
Carter

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1917; M. A., Northwestern University, 1918; Clinton Wilbur Howard of Brockton, Mass.; graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., in 1918; M. S., M. I. T., 1922. Entered the aviation service of the army in 1918, and in 1919 established the School for Aerial Observers at Langhams, Va. In command of the Air Service Experimental Station there in 1921, and commanding officer at Faye Field, Miss., in 1919. After several other commands, graduated from the Air Service Engineering School at Dayton, O., in 1921.

Bulley Township of New York, N. Y.; B. S., M. I. T., 1918. Laboratory assistant in physics at the Institute, 1916-17. United States Bureau of Standards, 1918. In charge of training station for naval meteorologists at Blue Hill Observatory, 1918. Meteorologist at various United States naval flying stations and pilot at the Tennessee Training Station for flight officers, instructor in physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1919.

Of those awarded the Doctor of Philosophy degree, five did work in chemistry and one in geology; those getting the Doctor of Science degree were divided, one each, among four branches of the profession: metallurgy, physics, geological engineering and aeronautical engineering.

The Master of Architecture diploma, which was established three years ago, was awarded to seven men.

As was the case last year, the class of the most popular training, which includes business training, was by far the most popular course. Then followed mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, chemical engineering, and civil engineering.

Three recipients of degrees attracted a great deal of attention and were given hearty applause as they stepped to the platform. These were the two young women, Helen Shannon Miller of Brookline, Mass., and Anna Augusta Mohr of Lancaster, Penn., and Theodore Miller Edison, son of Thomas A. Edison. Mr. and Mrs. Edison were present.

Banquet Celebrates

Dr. Stratton's Inauguration

Members of the corporation and faculty of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and delegates from other educational institutions were present at the banquet held in the Algonquin Club, Boston, last night, to celebrate the inauguration of Samuel W. Stratton as president of the Institute.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, said: "Nature is very hard to those who know her least and very lavish to those who know her best. In the past 100 years we have made great progress in nature. It is important that our youth should be taught to realize the difference between good and evil in such learning."

"We have command of powers which can make our civilization in comfort and well being such as was never thought of before or powers that can make that civilization more and more perfect. We are sending out students equipped with a knowledge more potent than any even the magicians of old dreamed of."

Other speakers were Edgar Odell Lovett, president of Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. N. Hollis, president of Worcester Polytechnic Institute; Prof. E. Allard of L'Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris, and Prof. Theodore William Richards of Harvard University who brought messages from the British Royal Society and Royal Institute.

WARREN EXERCISES TO BE HELD
The annual exercises in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren, Revolutionary War hero, will be held next Thursday, Flag Day, in Joseph Warren Square, and the Church of the New Jerusalem, Roxbury, under the auspices of the Roxbury Historical Society. Decoration of the statue will take place at 7:45 p.m. Services in the church will follow. Addresses will be made by J. Weston Allen and James H. Knight.

SCHOOL DIRECTOR NAMED
The Training School for Public Service, 25 Huntington Avenue, conducted under the auspices of the Women's Municipal League and the National Civic Federation, has chosen as a new director Mrs. Mary H. Moran. Miss Bernice V. Brown, who has been director of the school at the opening of 1921, has resigned to accept an appointment as dean of Radcliffe College.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS
U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled; generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much rain; moderate temperature; moderate northeast winds.

New England: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate temperature; moderate northeast winds.

Weather Outlook
In New York and the New England states the weather will be cloudy along the southern coast and generally fair the interior Tuesday, and fair on Wednesday, with moderate temperature.

Official Temperatures
(At 2 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Atlantic City ... 64 Jacksonville ... 78
Boston ... 64 Kansas City ... 60
Albany ... 60 Memphis ... 68
Buffalo ... 68 Nantucket ... 58
Cincinnati ... 62 New York ... 68
Chicago ... 58 Philadelphia ... 70
Denver ... 62 Portland, Ore. ... 62
Des Moines ... 60 St. Paul ... 64
Eastport ... 48 San Francisco ... 60
Galveston ... 60 St. Louis ... 64
Hatteras ... 48 Washington ... 64

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A Ring around the finger means sunshine.
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Mr. Edison Calls Electricity Motive Power of the Future

Rail and Motor Transportation Will Eventually Resort to Storage Battery, Says Inventor

"How many times have you ever seen a trolley car conductor under his car, repairing his engine?" Thomas A. Edison, in Boston for the graduation exercises of his son at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, asked a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who visited the inventor for the purpose of interviewing him.

"None? Well, how many hundreds of times have you seen a motorist tinkering around under his automobile? Hundreds of times. The gasoline engine has innumerable parts which are constantly in need of attention, and the electric car has only one simple motor. If for no other reason, that would explain why in the future the railroads of the country will be electrified, and the power supplied either from water power or from energy produced at the mouth of the coal mine."

Ease of Transportation

"But there is a far more important reason than that," Mr. Edison continued. "The amount of power that can be delivered at a given place as hauled in bulky coal loads by freight cars is no greater than that which can be sent through a single wire instantly. The place where the power is produced may be many miles from the place where it is to be used. Yet it arrives there without loading or unloading of cars, waste of time, or consumption in engine haulage. These are the reasons why the American railroads of the future will draw their energy from dynamos, not from locomotives."

"Look at the strides the electric trolley car is taking," the inventor continued. "The ordinary gasoline truck is in the repair shop about 20 per cent of the time. If delivery companies had exact systems of cost accounting, or understood the comparative expense basis of gasoline and electricity, they would not continue to use gasoline. With baking companies the cost of profit between a 5-cent loaf of bread and manufacturing cost, when delivery is thrown in, is so slight, that far self-preservation they have been forced to employ storage battery cars, just as other manufacturers will be forced to do in the future."

THEATERS

Boston Stage Notes

Lou Tellegen appeared at B. F. Keith's last night in "Blind Youth," a one-act play of his own composition. The play, if it may be euphemistically called so, is an episode in a dissolute artist's life. Staged in the poverty-stricken atmosphere of a penniless painter, the characters are overcast and show too much tendency to sermonize. Harry Curvey, a musical clown, plays instruments that are novel and does tricks that are funny. "Senator" Ford from Michigan has a long and a monologue; Lillian Broderick dances gracefully and tirelessly, with the assistance of Tom Bryan; Zedla Santory impersonates musical comedienne; Walter and Emily Walters make their dolls appear human as they sit on a bench in the park and while away the time in a clever ventriloquist act; Hazel Crosby gives a comic solo concert in a voice of wide range; Louise and Mitchell appear in feats of strength, the woman a marvel, and Clifford and Gray hurl highly colored hoops through the air with "hurricane" velocity.

Continuing offerings at Boston theaters are "The Man Who Came Back," melodrama at the St. James Theater; "The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," Cohan song and dance show at the Tremont Theater; "Molly Darling," musical comedy, at the Colonial Theater; "Liza," Negro revue at the Wilbur Theater; "The Covered Wagon," historical play, at the Majestic Theater.

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO MRS. PHILIPSON

LONDON, June 12.—Lady Astor, speaking last evening at a reception in honor of the three women members of the House of Commons, paid tribute to the new Member of Parliament, Mrs. Hilton Philipson, adding:

"If she does not know much she need not be afraid, for she will find that some of her fellow M. P.s know less. Before I went to the Commons I was appalled at my ignorance, but I soon found others more ignorant than myself."

Nevertheless, Lady Astor admitted that "the House as a whole consists of a splendid type of men." There was, she added, however, for "more women, and still more women," in the House of Commons.

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ruled by appeals of politicians and men of prominence, charges he is credited with having made on tendering his resignation. Only three agencies have power to admit aliens under special rulings—the primary inspectors on the line at Ellis Island, the special Board of Inquiry, composed of three inspectors, and the Secretary of Labor. The work of Mr. Tod, it is pointed out by immigration authorities here, was to enforce the immigration law and to carry out the rulings of these three agencies in special cases where appeals were made.

Appeal cases are divided into two classes—those based on exemption because of full payment of the tax of becoming a public charge. Seventy-five per cent of the appeal cases are in the latter class. The question of whether an immigrant is likely to become a public charge is one which cannot be arbitrarily decided by immigration officials, it is declared, but must be decided reasonably after the presentation of additional evidence.

Arbitrary exclusion because of apparent inability to earn a living would work an injustice in many cases where circumstances may be shown to justify admission. Each of these cases, however, must be appealed from the first decision of the inspector, and only a few towns are out of debt. During the year also, the percentage of increase in the debt of the cities and towns was 5 1/2 per cent, while at the same time the valuation in the communities increased only 3 per cent.

The commissioner's figures show that the cities had a total debt of \$175,406,751.80 on January 1, 1922, which had increased to \$183,800,574.66 on January 1, 1923. The total valuation last year was \$5,538,189,008 compared with \$5,716,424,226 this year.

Charges of "graft" alleged to have been made by Commissioner Tod in connection with his criticism of administration of the immigration law through the influence of friends is declared by immigration officials to be negligible.

The important fact, in the eyes of officials here is that the right of appeal from the first decision against the immigrant, which is made in a peremptory, cut-and-dried fashion, is based upon humanitarian considerations which Congress saw to be necessary when it drafted the law.

Mr. Tod on Quitting Post

Says Alien Law Was Evaded

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 12.—Disgruntled with the bringing in to the United States of undesirable aliens by political "pull," is generally accepted here as the reason for the resignation of Robert E. Tod, Immigration Commissioner at Ellis Island.

Early last year, in connection with several cases where attempts were made to override him regarding deportation orders, he said that "political" cases and attorneys were making a mockery of the immigration law and that he had been threatened with punishment for not acceding to the wishes of congressmen who desired "special consideration" for certain aliens.

Mr. Tod refused to discuss the causes of his resignation, saying that he would not make any statement until word came from Washington on the subject. Charles D. Hillis, member of the Republican National Committee, said that the sole reason for Mr. Tod's resignation was that he had worked hard for two years and needed a rest.

The commissioner has been consistently outspoken in protesting against the open violation of the immigration law by incoming aliens with the connivance of "those who sit in high places." Men of prominence and influence, he has asserted, seem to be constantly ready to appeal to him on behalf of unfit immigrants after he has ordered them deported. Time and time again, Mr. Tod is quoted as saying, his decisions have been set aside by appeals to the Commissioner-General's office and to the White House.

Aliens who had not the slightest hope of entering the country were encouraged to come and take a chance that either "cooked-up" stories of distress or political interference would get them through, Mr. Tod charges. Where influence did not succeed, graft, it is intimated, was employed to get down the barriers. Mr. Tod has expressed his indignation at the employees at Ellis Island whom he found taking graft.

A case illustrative of this happened last April, when an alien named

Sammy Gelfand was ordered deported by Mr. Tod. Appeals from Governor Whitely, who in Washington, and while an order sustaining Mr. Tod's decision was issued there, it was never heard whether his judgment was finally upheld. Numerous ways have been developed for obtaining rehearings in such cases.

Public Debt \$75.99 for Every Individual

Massachusetts, State, County and City Owes \$303,973,034

If the people should decide to pay off the outstanding debt of the cities, towns and counties of Massachusetts, together with that of the Commonwealth, it would require an assessment of \$75.99 on every man, woman and child in the State, according to figures compiled by Henry F. Long, state Commissioner of Corporations and Taxes.

On Jan. 1 of the present year the aggregate debt of the State and local governments was \$303,973,034.30. This is divided as follows: state debt, \$76,995,997.24; county debt, \$11,759,978.86; fire, water and improvement districts, \$1,286,547; cities and towns debt, \$215,860,490.10.

During the past year the state debt has decreased by about \$3,000,000, but at the same time the outstanding indebtedness of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth has jumped nearly \$10,000,000. In 77 towns in the State no debt showed on the books in 1922, but now only 64 towns are out of debt. During the year also, the percentage of increase in the debt of the cities and towns was 5 1/2 per cent, while at the same time the valuation in the communities increased only 3 per cent.

The commissioner's figures show that the cities had a total debt of \$175,406,751.80 on January 1, 1922, which had increased to \$183,800,574.66 on January 1, 1923. The total valuation last year was \$5,538,189,008 compared with \$5,716,424,226 this year.

NEW ENGLAND GROUP DISCUSSES EXPORT

New England exporters who are members of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Insurance Exchange, are meeting this afternoon and evening at the Boston City Club, for the purpose of forming a New England group, electing officers and outlining plans for periodical meetings in the future. Harry E. Olsen of Brookline, New England Manager of the American Manufacturers' Foreign Credit Underwriters, announces that the chief speaker at today's meeting will be Archibald J. Wolfe, head of the Commercial Law Division of the United States Department of Commerce, Washington.

George H. Meyer, originator of the plan for the formation of the Exchange, will present this afternoon to meet the New England members, as will William G. Marvin of the international law firm of Marvin & Pleasant, New York, head of the Exchange Legal Department.

CHURCHES ADOPT GREGORIAN CALENDAR

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 12.—After hundreds of years of effort and agitation, the congress of all the orthodox churches in session here has decided to make the ecclesiastical calendar conform to the Gregorian or civil calendar. On Oct. 13 days will be added to the calendar, making the date Oct. 14.

The change has been imposed by the fact that nearly all countries of the Orient have now adopted the Gregorian calendar in civil affairs, the latest country to do so being Greece. The present decision unifies the celebration of all fixed Christian feasts in East and West.

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ITALIAN POPULAR PARTY CHALLENGES BENITO MUSSOLINI

Executive Committee Adopts Resolution Declaring New Electoral Law Unacceptable

By Special Cable
ROME, June 12.—The executive committee of the Popular Party, under the chairmanship of Don Sturzo, has unanimously adopted a resolution, declaring the draft of the new electoral law, unacceptable and intrusting the parliamentary group to defend proportional representation when the Chamber of Deputies discusses the reform.

Thus, Don Sturzo openly challenges Benito Mussolini, the Premier, and the Popular Party passes officially to the Opposition.

How far the Populars' opposition affects approval of the electoral bill still has to be seen, but unless the Populars change their attitude, there is a possibility that the Government will not obtain a sufficient majority in the Chamber.

The Populars' opposition is natural, as with the new system they would lose half their seats in the next Parliament.

The new electoral law, as introduced by Signor Mussolini a few days ago maintains the number of deputies as at present, but the whole is turned into one huge constituency. The method of election is that each party submits a list of candidates, the list which obtains the majority of the votes takes two-thirds of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies, the minority list being divided between the other parties.

This insures the Government of the day always having a working majority without having to coalesce with any of the other parties in the chamber.

Signor Mussolini in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Island of Sardinia, June 12 (AP).—The Premier, Benito Mussolini, today completed his triumphal trip across the island. Everywhere he was enthusiastically acclaimed, the local Fascist and the clergy and a vast outpouring of peasants participating in the demonstration.

At Oristano he was literally lost under a deluge of flowers. "The thousands of black shirts which I have seen all over the island," he declared, "demonstrate the irresistible movement of Fascism."

BRITISH PROPOSALS UTTERLY OPPOSED BY FRENCH CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

of the United States as to the basis of the French policy.

"The French and Belgian troops are not in Germany to carry on war. They are in Germany to act as receivers, to collect an honest debt from a dishonest and evasive debtor," said Mr. Liebert.

Mr. Liebert declared that if Germany had shown any evidence of good faith, France would have been willing to accept any reasonable proposal, but that Germany had never shown any intention of paying for damage done. He said that so long as present conditions exist in Europe there will be a cloud overhanging the world, to the distress and detriment of legitimate business.

"The problem," he said, "is not only political, not only financial or economic, but it has another aspect—an aspect of morality and justice."

"We failed to impress upon German people at large that they were beaten during the war. For reasons of humanity we did not carry the war on to German soil. The Germans do not realize that they were beaten and that in justice they should pay for the damage wrought by their armies in Belgium and France. Notwithstanding that they signed the Versailles Treaty, they have since 1919 successfully evaded payment of this just debt."

Mr. Liebert argued that since 1919 France had shown the greatest patience and moderation. One by one he listed the 16 parleys "to which France has been dragged" and at which efforts were made to reach an agreement on reparations.

"In short," he continued, "in January, 1923, after 16 conferences, the reparations problem had not made one step nearer its solution, and the more the Allies reduced their demands, the more Germany reduced her offers."

French Papers Publish Version of British Cabinet's Decision

PARIS, June 12 (AP).—A note of disappointment marks the newspapers' treatment of the British Cabinet deliberations yesterday, as if the French press expected that the Ministry of Mr. Baldwin would show a marked departure from its predecessor in its policy toward France as regards the Ruhr.

Several of the commentators seek to justify the French Ruhr action from the start of the occupation, repeating that whatever steps France has taken have been based on the Versailles Treaty, and deducing that France's demand that Germany cease passive resistance cannot be challenged.

The decisions reached by the British

Cabinet are summarized here in what is apparently a semi-official note, as follows:

First, it is impossible to demand that Germany cease passive resistance, as no German Government could accept this condition without incurring the danger of a Communist reaction.

Second, interlarded discussion is possible on the basis of the German memorandum, although the figures contained in it are unacceptable.

Third, the British Cabinet believes it could persuade the Reich General Staff to accept the figures of the Bonar Law plan proposed last January.

Fourth, if France is unwilling to change its point of view, Great Britain suggests that Allied experts fix the amount of German reparations after investigating conditions in Germany.

Fifth, if these experts reach an agreement, Great Britain would then demand that Germany cease passive resistance.

Revival of sabotage and shooting throughout the Ruhr is likely to cause the severest measures of repression. It was stated in authoritative circles today.

The French, it was declared, are determined to put an end to the disorders and it is quite possible that General Desoutte, commander-in-chief, will receive orders to extend martial law to the entire Ruhr.

war in prison he, after the armistice, led the peasant rising on Sofia and seized the reins of the Government. Since then he has ruled the country with a rod of iron. Although holding office nominally through a constitutional ministry he, in point of fact, was a bare-faced dictator who recently tried before a specially constituted high court and sentenced to prolonged terms of imprisonment. This rough, burly chief of the agrarians was the sworn enemy of the bourgeois classes. His policy, which approximated in many respects to the Bolshevik mentality, was to place himself at the head of a dictatorship of the peasant masses, and during a certain period he was credited with the intention of setting up a "green international" in the Balkans which would have found its natural counterpart in Red Russia.

His principal political opponents—the men responsible for the catastrophes of 1913 and 1918 to 1919—were thrown in jail, and only recently tried before a specially constituted high court and sentenced to prolonged terms of imprisonment.

This morning's proceedings of the convention were devoted to addresses of welcome, organization and reception of reports of officers. It was not until after 10 o'clock that H. Melvin Allen of Reading, Mass., president, called the convention to order.

Patriotic feeling ran high when Mayor Curley launched into his address of welcome by saying that when any organization stood for what Masonry stands and based all its trust and faith in the Deity, it is the greatest asset of this country and deserves the place it has ever held in the United States.

He said he had welcomed, during his five and one-half year's experience as mayor of Boston, some 2000 organizations, but he never felt greater pleasure nor greater pride in throwing open wide the doors of Boston than he did today to the visiting Masons and delegates from their clubs.

The Mayor was received with hand-clapping and three cheers.

Mr. Eaton's Response

Mr. Eaton, in his response, said, while the Mayor was still present, that Mr. Curley had outlined for the convention its real work—that of pledging itself anew to service to the Almighty, to mankind and to the country. The Nation, he said, began under Masonic sponsorship and would always be supported by Masons. He said the Mayor had well pointed out that the convention could not go far afield in the territory of Faneuil Hall, Bunker Hill Monument, the Old State House, Concord and Lexington. He invoked for the fraternity "the courage of Washington, the heart of Lincoln and the energy of Roosevelt" in carrying on its work.

When Mayor Curley said that what he had seen of the Masons this morning, when they opened their convention by prayer and the singing of "America," proved to him that no such organization could ever look with favor upon a society which worked by night and which scattered its literature in stealth, he was understood to refer to the finding of many copies of the "Fellowship Forum," reputed to be published by the Ku Klux Klan, in convention headquarters last night.

Mr. Eaton, in his response, indorsed what the Mayor had said about the ideals which guided Masonry.

So far, the convention has taken no action regarding the distribution of these copies of the "Fellowship Forum," but Mr. Allen today said that the Masonic clubs could never consent to allowing any other organization to use its quarters as a place to spread propaganda.

Parade Tomorrow
The resolution and by-laws committee, of which Mr. Eaton is chairman, promises to report tomorrow, and the session will adjourn at noon to permit the parade.

Treaty To Be Respected
SOFIA, June 12 (AP).—The Zankoff Government has issued a manifesto in which it "solemnly declares it is ready to execute loyally the Versailles Treaty stipulations with respect to the dignity of the great powers." Bulgaria, adds the manifesto, "is absolutely opposed to any sort of warlike adventure."

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Officers of League of Masonic Clubs



H. Melvin Allen, President

Edward A. MacKinnon, Secretary-Treasurer

LEAGUE OF MASONIC CLUBS OPENS BOSTON CONVENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

tion the Boston man is making many friends.

The visiting women of the convention are being received by Mrs. Vernon L. Greene of Boston and Mrs. Frank A. Walker of Medford in the Huntington Chambers, which is headquarters for the delegates when they are not in session in the assembly hall of the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

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City, Herkimer, Rochester, Oswego and Auburn met in Syracuse and organized "the League of Masonic Clubs," with headquarters in Syracuse.

Mr. Clute was elected the first president and F. D. Clark of Oswego secretary and treasurer. It was decided to meet annually on the third Thursday in April with the Masonic Temple Club of Syracuse.

One year later the first annual convention of the League of Masonic Clubs was held in Syracuse Masonic Temple, on April 19. Representatives of 19 New York Masonic Clubs attended. At this convention the scope of the organization was broadened to include the entire country and the name changed to the National League of Masonic Clubs.

It was resolved "that the purpose of this league shall be the promotion of fraternal relations between the Masonic Clubs comprising it and to facilitate the interchange of courtesies to visiting members," and "that it is the sense of this organization that the several clubs forming the league may issue to members in good standing traveling cards signed by the secretary of the clubs and countersigned by the members to whom they are issued, and entitling said members to the courtesies of the clubs comprising the league for a period not to exceed six months from date of issue."

The Order of the Eastern Star will be represented in tomorrow's parade by 35 floats, on which many of their members will ride, and by members in automobiles. The headquarters of the Eastern Star Chapter at 555 Boylston Street, Copley Square, will be opened on Friday evening for the rendition of the emblematic star and the exaltation of the degree. Mrs. Lulu M. Gobrecht, the Matron, is issuing invitations to all members of the Eastern Star to visit the Chapter hall on Friday night at 7 o'clock.

Prophets, 60,000 Strong, Open Convention at Cleveland

CLEVELAND, June 12 (Special).—Members of the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, 60,000 of them, at the annual convention of the order here, today, had a busy combination of business and recreation.

After a short session of the Supreme Council, the visitors were taken on sight-seeing tours. There were competitive drills for men and women, a reception for grand officers in the public auditorium, and dancing on a downtown street roped off for the purpose.

A massed band concert will be given

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BRITISH SEEKING IMPASSE OUTLET

Inter-Allied Pourparlers Continue—Situation Regarded as Delicate—French Attitude

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 12.—It is impossible at the present stage of negotiations, with both the British and the French governments adhering to their conflicting viewpoints, to forecast which way the reparations wheel will turn.

Important conversations between Marquess Curzon, the British and the French, Belgian and Italian ambassadors preceded a prolonged Cabinet council yesterday, but no decision was reached save to continue the inter-allied pourparlers in the hope of finding a way out of the impasse. It is significant of the delicate nature of the situation that Lord Curzon requested the Earl of Birkenhead to postpone his interrogation on the Ruhr position in the House of Lords last night.

For the present this much may be said: The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, continues to insist on the cessation of passive resistance as a condition to an allied conference, the elaboration of a joint reply to the German proposals or negotiations with Germany. The British authorities, on their part, are convinced that Wilhelm Cuno, the German Chancellor, could not enter any such undertaking and remain in office, also that Germany could not logically be expected to give up the only remaining weapon without some expectation of a serious attempt being made to reach a solution. Furthermore, it is doubted whether the Ruhr miners would now listen to orders from Berlin.

The preoccupation of diplomacy is to discover a via media between these two conflicting points of view. In this connection the only interesting proposal has already been formulated. It is that the difficulty might possibly be bridged by holding a conference of allied experts instead of statesmen, to consider the German offer, and in consultation with German experts, to evolve therefrom something more acceptable. This would protect M. Poincaré's amour propre which, rather than the consensus of French opinion, stands in the way of an agreement, and it would not be necessary to raise the question of passive resistance until at least some prospect of a successful outcome was in sight.

There is however no indication that M. Poincaré would accept such a compromise. Thus far his communications, both by means of formal notes and the declarations of his Ambassador represent the last word in obduracy. The only direction in which progress is registered is the indication that France is now prepared to accept the total of the reparations figure approximating Mr. Bonar Law's proposals of January. On the whole and despite the most disconcerting appearance the British imagine to the view that a definite rupture can be avoided.

BRITISH PREFERENCE FELT BY CANADIANS

TORONTO, Ont., June 12 (Special)

Thousands of manufacturers from every part of Canada are assembling here for a four days' convention, at which their national and international progress and problems will be discussed. Several notable speakers, including the premiers of two Australian states and the senior British Government trade commissioner at Montreal, will address the delegates. The opening session yesterday was featured by a review by J. R. Shaw, president, of the past year's work of Canada's manufacturers and an analysis of the industrial outlook.

Referring to Canadian importations last year of \$31,000,000 wool and Kingdom, and the reductions of Canadian customs duties thereon, Mr. Shaw said that the plain fact was that Canadian manufacturing industries could not stand the competition of United Kingdom industries unless they are given adequate protection.

British Wages Lower

British labor costs and general operating expenses were, he said, much lower than in Canada, and would remain lower for the most obvious reasons. The surplus of shipping now available had reduced ocean freight rates, with the result that British goods were being laid down in Canada at prices which Canadian manufacturers, who have to pay transcontinental freight rates, cannot meet. Increased importations of British goods did not displace American goods coming into Canada. They displaced goods manufactured in Canada.

Mr. Shaw suggested that underlying the framing of the Canadian tariff and the granting of preferences was bargaining. He added that the first step in their policy should be to increase the customs tariff of Canada, particularly on finished products. Having made this increase, the country would then be in a position to approach the United Kingdom, for example, with an offer of a substantial preference if the United Kingdom would give a compensating trade return to Canada.

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Leniency, for Convenience Sake,
Is Declared to Be Encouraging
Dry Law Breakers

Liquor law violators are laughing and paying small fines in the lower courts. When the fine is large they appeal, congesting the dockets of the upper court, and often getting off with a reduction for the sake of adjustment. Illicit liquor traffic is not being discouraged and checked by this condition.

This is the situation as Harold D. Wilson, former federal prohibition enforcement agent in Boston, outlined it to Jay R. Benton, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, speaking for a delegation from the Allied Organizations Committee for Law Enforcement. His sentiments were echoed by Dr. E. Talmadge Root, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and Lyman V. Rutledge of the Unitarian Laymen's League, the other members of the delegation.

Merely fining violators establish a "license system for bootleggers," Mr. Wilson declared. Instead, he urged, put the second offender behind the bars and do away with the fine. This will do away with present intolerable conditions, under which "bootleggers are running free, or laughingly paying pitifully small fines, while the lower courts invite bootlegging by refusing to impose jail sentences for four such cases will be appealed, and the superior courts are constantly inviting such appeals by reducing lower court sentences as a reward for settling cases out of court."

Do Not Mind Fine

Mr. Wilson proposed a fine and suspended sentence for a person convicted of bootlegging the first time. If the first offender will stop liquor-law violation no one wishes to put him in jail, he declared; but if not, then the second time he is caught, behind the bars he should go. Not many mind paying a small fine, particularly in the bootlegging business, but few are willing to serve jail sentences, the former federal agent asserted.

"As things now are the system has developed into an endless chain," Mr. Wilson told the Attorney-General. "Bootleggers multiply because no worth-while sentences are imposed. Lower court cases increase because bootleggers are, therefore, more numerous. As a consequence there is a seemingly never-ending number of cases coming up to crowd the dockets of the Superior Court."

"The simple remedy is to start at the source. Reduce the number of bootleggers by drastic jail sentences. Thus you will automatically reduce the number of lower court cases. Finally your upper court cases will be fewer because there are fewer cases to be appealed."

Invited to Conference

Mr. Wilson declared that the Attorney-General is the logical leader of such a movement. With the co-operation of the district attorneys, he said, the State's law officer can cause a condition under which appealed cases will be both expensive and disastrous. "I believe," Mr. Wilson declared, "a proclamation or statement of some kind should be issued pointing out that inasmuch as the majority of appeals are taken for purposes of delay and in the expectation that district attorneys will compromise in order to clear their dockets, it will be the policy of the prosecuting attorneys of the State to do everything in their power to make such appeals unprofitable. An added word of encouragement should be given to justices of the lower courts to the effect that every effort will be made to uphold more drastic sentences. Mr. Benton said that he would do everything in his power to aid the cause of law enforcement. He proposed that the members of the delegation plan to meet with him at the conference to be held with the district attorneys at a date to be announced later. The Attorney-General has extended a similar invitation to a delegation of representatives of women's organizations.

WOMEN TO KEEP
DRY ENFORCEMENT
ISSUE IN FOREFRONT

As part of the campaign for prohibition enforcement to be waged by the women of the United States in the next presidential election, a book on "Prohibition, the Contribution of America to the World," is being prepared by Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the committee of 100 women representing millions of organized women of the United States standing for prohibition enforcement, and Mrs. William Tilton of Cambridge, publicity chairman.

At a meeting of this committee to be held in New York City on Friday organization will be made for putting the plans into effect. These include processioning of women for prohibition in all the leading capitals of the country.

"The book, which is to come out next September, has the co-operation of the organized women of the country, and is to give facts about alcohol and plans for the proposed procedure against it. Leading women will contribute to it. Among these are Lady Astor, Miss Kathleen Norris, novelist, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell, journalist.

TEACHERS' PAY INCREASED

Salary increases of \$180 a year to high school teachers, and \$192 a year to elementary school teachers were approved by the Cambridge School Board yesterday upon the recommendation of M. E. Fitzgerald, superintendent of schools in Cambridge, and C. H. Thurston, city auditor. The increase will require the addition of \$75,000 to the school appropriation as set forth in the city budget and before it goes into effect must be recommended to the City Council by the Mayor, and approved by the Council. An increase from \$6000 to \$7500 a year for Superintendent Fitzgerald was favored.

DEMAND GROWS FOR BUILDING
TO HOUSE STATE BRANCHES

Massachusetts Citizens Stress Need of Structure for
Supreme Court, Library and Archives Division

That the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, the State Library and the State Archives, all three of which are pre-eminent in their respective fields and are today inadequately housed, may soon find themselves under one roof in a new and sufficient building, is the hope held out by a resolution passed at the last session of the Legislature, under which the State Commission on Administration and Finance has commenced investigation.

Those interested in each or all of these branches of the Commonwealth's governmental activities point out that the court occupies an outstanding position among judicial bodies of the world, that the State Library is ranked as one of the finest of its kind, and that the archives division guards records and documents of inestimable value. They express the hope that the inquiry now under way will result in the selection of a site, the preparation of plans and definite action by the next session of the Legislature.

For several years there has been a growing recognition of the need for a new home for the Supreme Court and State Library. It previously has been investigated and recommended. It has been urged by many who have had opportunity to know the needs of one or more of these departments of the Government. First the war and then the star of economy at all costs, to which the Republican Party of the State has hitched its political wagon, have delayed action, however. Nevertheless, at a recent session of the Legislature definite steps toward a new building seemed imminent, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court appeared before legislative committees to point out the necessity. Economy and investigation went out, however.

No Provision for Study

The Supreme Judicial Court is housed in the crowded Suffolk County Courthouse. Its quarters are restricted. For the justices there is provided no privacy, either for work or conference. Much of the study attendant upon the preparation of decisions must be done in the justice's home or elsewhere outside the court building. The State Library, with its incomparably complete catalogue of legal volumes, is not conveniently situated.

These considerations, together with many others, including the policy existing in the quarters and facilities provided are not consistent with the importance and standing of the highest court of the Commonwealth, are stressed by judges, lawyers and laymen who have had occasion to discover for themselves the conditions as they exist. Also, heavy dockets in the municipal and superior courts in the courthouse have brought forward the need of expansion for them, a situation which, it is said, would be in a measure mitigated by the removal of the Supreme Court to a new edifice.

Frank W. Grinnell, secretary of the Massachusetts Bar Association, sums up the situation when he declares that "the Supreme Court is forced to work under conditions existing in an age when lawyers prepared their briefs in longhand and communication was solely by letter and messenger boy."

On the shelves of the State Library there are more than 400,000 volumes of law, record and reference. They comprise, according to one whose investigation and experience qualify him to know, the finest reference law library in the United States.

Several Thousand Coming
At present these volumes are kept on three floors of the State House. It requires a compass and stern determination to hunt some of them out. Temporary wooden stacks, capable of holding several hundred books, represent the outer limit of the library's expansion, and under a law passed by the Legislature the state librarian is authorized to accept gifts of books and money to buy them. Two collections of several thousand volumes, highly valuable for reference, are coming to the State under this statute in the near future.

Every nook and corner of the space allotted to the library's bookshelves is used for stacks. No inconsiderable ingenuity is evident in the placing of some of them. In the section where the bound volumes of newspapers are filed it has been necessary to pile many volumes, one on top of another, on the top of book stacks, necessitating a lot of moving if the volume required happens to be at the bottom of the pile. Some of the newspapers must be kept unbound for lack of space.

This library includes the laws of the entire world classified by countries, the laws and documents of all the states of the United States from their beginnings, the records and ordinances of the cities and towns of the entire State and federal documents. It includes a general reference library of high value and great completeness. It is supported by the people and is the people's property, but it cannot serve them to the highest point of efficiency with its present housing. The reading room space is entirely inadequate, and at many

times, there are no available seats because students from the near-by law schools are at work, utilizing the opportunities the library affords.

No Room for Exhibition

Edward H. Redstone, state librarian, sums up the problem when he points to the few remaining shelves in the temporary wooden stacks and remarks that they represent "the end of the rope."

Documents of incalculable historical and intrinsic value are found in the archives division of the Secretary of State's office. They constitute the records of the Colony, Province, State and Commonwealth. At present many of the records must be packed away for lack of space, and there is no opportunity to place many of the more interesting and significant volumes on exhibition. Inasmuch as the archives division is closely related with the State Library in many ways, it was felt by the Legislature that it might well be housed under the same roof.

Two sites are proposed for the new building. The first and most favored, particularly among those who stress the needs of the Supreme Court, is on the corner of Joy and Beacon streets, to the west of the State House. It has been proposed that the new building, if built here, be made accessible to the Legislature and the State House by an inclosed bridge or an underground passage. The second site advanced is on the State House land to the rear of the east wing, facing on Bowdoin Street, opposite Ashburton Place.

Two Brockton Firms Outside of
Union Settle With Men

BROCKTON, Mass., June 12.—Announcement was made today by the new independent Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, composed of secessionists from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, that agreements have been reached with the Brockton Standard Shoe Company and William F. Kane Shoe Company. The employees returned to work this morning, and, it was announced, received a 10 per cent increase in wages.

These two firms do not hold the union stamp contract and are not members of the Brockton Shoe Manufacturers' Association. They are small concerns, established within the past few years. Members of the two firms state, however, that they have not recognized the new union, but have reached an agreement with their shop crews to return to work with a 10 per cent increase. They claim their agreement is not with the Brockton District Shoe Workers' Union, which might result in Boot and Shoe Workers' Union help leaving their jobs.

The manufacturers' association states that the agreement reached by the two small firms is in no way a break in the ranks of the manufacturers. Some of the big factories are operating at more than 50 per cent normal production, and others expect to do the same as soon as new help are taught operations in the last few days.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union has not suffered greatly in several of its locals by the secession movement. The stitichers' union, with a membership of 3100, has had but 92 suspensions, considered an average number at this season, when many girls go to the mountains to take positions as waitresses. The mixed union and other locals report only a few suspensions above normal.

DORCHESTER TO HAVE
NEW PLAYGROUND

Appropriation of \$50,000 for a playground in Dorchester, and of \$25,000 for a municipal garage on Albany Street were voted at yesterday's meeting of the Boston City Council. Approval was given for a loan of \$60,000 for a new engine house in East Boston. E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel, explained to the Council the laws governing municipal home-building and asserted that it would be necessary to go to the Legislature for broadening the statute before the city can do what it wants to with respect to housing.

DRY CANDIDACY IN MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9 (Special Correspondence).—William Tyler Page, clerk of the United States House of Representatives and author of "The American Creed," is being urged as the dry Democratic candidate for governor. Mr. Page, who is a voter of Montgomery County, Md., has many friends there who will push his name forward if they become convinced that he has a chance to win the nomination.

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REPUBLICAN LEADER
PREDICTS VICTORY

Mr. Adams Says Harding Re-
game Has Been Fine Business
Administration

John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who is in Boston today, refused to discuss politics, policies and candidacies for publication. On the questions of the World Court and prohibition he was equally uncommunicative.

In Boston to hold the first of a series of regional conferences with party leaders on organization methods, co-operation and finance, Mr. Adams declared that the conference, being held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel today for the New England region, will not touch upon policy or personality.

With respect to the present administration and its political future, however, the national chairman declared that it has rendered an outstanding service by providing the finest business administration in a generation. He said that the party should go successfully before the people next year and win on its record and achievements. As typical of the fiscal accomplishment, Mr. Adams said that the financial year closing June 30 will see a surplus of \$100,000,000 on hand.

According to the national chairman, the regional conferences to be held throughout the country are primarily for the purpose of getting acquainted, to establish contact between the local organizations and the national committee. He admitted that the question of finance would be discussed.

Attempt to draw Mr. Adams into a statement concerning his and the President's attitude on the World Court, on the Republican Party and prohibition, or on the junior United States Senatorship from Massachusetts, met with a declaration from Mr. Adams that he had nothing to say.

Asked with regard to the participation of women in the national party organization's activities, Mr. Adams said that it is probable that an advisory committee of women will be named within a short time. There are already eight women on the national executive committee, he pointed out, but the question of representation of women on the national committee is one that would have to be acted upon by the national convention.

The meeting today was attended by representatives of the state Republican committees of the several New England states and by the national committeemen from the states. The conference will last until late in the afternoon, when Mr. Adams will leave for New York.

POLITICS REAL FOE
OF ENFORCEMENT

(Continued from Page 1)

pointers, on their part, usually act in accord with the wishes of state or county organizations, and thus the actual personnel of prohibition enforcement staffs is often the direct selection of local politicians. As anybody who knows the intimate workings of our party system will understand, this seldom means that the best men get the jobs. It often means, on the contrary, that men least worthy, but with the best "organization" backing, land the positions.

Commissioner Haynes, from the outset of his administration in June, 1921, has made strong efforts to fill the enforcement service with clean, conscientious officials. Naturally, he has sought and recommended the appointment of men with known prohibition sympathies. He has not scorned the co-operation of the Anti-Saloon League and its active state branches. In many states appointments of directors and junior enforcement officials are made in the hands of Mr. Haynes, co-author of the New Jersey enforcement statute. Neither of these men was acceptable to Walter E. Edge, United States Senator. His candidate was Adrian Chamberlain, who, though "politically dry," ranks as "personally wet." Senator Edge himself is avowedly wet and, of course, would hardly recommend for the prohibition directorship a man violently opposed to his own views. Mr. Haynes made a strong fight for the selection

The New Jersey Situation
Take the recent episode in New Jersey, considered, next to New York, the most "dangerous" spot on the prohibition map. The prohibition authorities recommended that Col. George T. Ricketts be appointed Federal Prohibition Director for the State. The Anti-Saloon League had a candidate in the person of former State Senator Hobart, co-author of the New Jersey enforcement statute. Neither of these men was acceptable to Walter E. Edge, United States Senator. His candidate was Adrian Chamberlain, who, though "politically dry," ranks as "personally wet." Senator Edge himself is avowedly wet and, of course, would hardly recommend for the prohibition directorship a man violently opposed to his own views. Mr. Haynes made a strong fight for the selection

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EXORBITANT RENTS CAUSE MANY
TO PURCHASE OR BUILD HOMES

Massachusetts Deeds Show It Is Cheaper to Be Owner
Than Tenant—Boston Tax Rate Conjectured

Home-buying is passing all former records in Suffolk, Middlesex, Norfolk and Plymouth counties in Massachusetts, as disclosed by returns from the offices of registrars of deeds and the real estate and personal valuation in Boston, showing that high rents have forced the conclusion that it is cheaper to be an owner than a tenant. And because persons are buying and building, apartments now are offered for rent, which have not been vacant in years, and others, it is said by real estate men, are to be thrown upon the market in increasing numbers.

Two methods of attacking the rent situation through the office of the assessors are being considered. In Lynn, the Mayor has directed the assessors to raise valuations if landlords raise rents. In Boston, the Mayor has ordered that no pretext be given landlords to raise rents because of increased valuations. The Lynn Mayor believes that when a property brings to its owner a greater income its valuation should reflect its added earning power. The Boston Mayor does not want to add to the valuation lest the owner pile up the rents because of his financial position. The Lynn Mayor is pointed out, municipal expenses increase and property valuations are depended upon to furnish the money for government through taxation.

Indicate Money Is Plentiful
The advancing number of property transfers and new deals indicate that money is more plentiful and that it can be held on easier terms than for many years. This in turn indicates the belief of the owners of money that conditions in the real estate and home-buying business warrant their sending out their money at less interest.

In Boston, the renting situation is such that the City Council is proposing to appropriate a fund from which persons may borrow to erect their own homes. The operations would be financed by the Municipal Housing Commission, should the law department of the city give legal sanction

of an outspoken dry like Ricketts or Hobart, but Senator Edge's candidate was appointed and is now in office.

Deadlock in Illinois
In Illinois there has been only an acting director since last July. When the former incumbent, Mr. Gregory, resigned, the two Illinois senators, Medill McCormick and William B. McKinley, presented a candidate, but he was not considered sufficiently "athletic" to be effective by the prohibition authorities. Their choice was L. K. Torbet, a Chicago man, who headed the grand jury which forced through action that caused "Big Bill" Thompson, then Mayor, to close the saloons on Sunday. Torbet's appointment is opposed by the Illinois senators. Meantime a deadlock exists, and enforcement in Illinois is not so effective as the federal authorities would wish.

The New Jersey and Illinois situations are typical and not isolated examples of the way high politics collides with enforcement and, from Mr. Haynes' standpoint, tends to make prohibition ineffective. Certainly, if the prohibition service could be kept out of politics as completely, say, as the internal revenue service is, the Eighteenth Amendment would be held in higher respect.

**WATERING STATIONS
FOR HORSES TO OPEN**
In the monthly report of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals issued today, Francis H. Rowley, president of the society, announces that plans are being made to open watering stations for the free watering of horses in Boston during the hot weather. Horses are being sent for summer vacations to the society's rest farm at Methuen, and the new shelter for small animals there is already taxed to its capacity, so great is the demand for its services.

From field workers and volunteers the American Humane Education Society received reports of 312 new Bands of Mercy, in May. The total number of Bands of Mercy organized by the Parent American Society is 142,903. Membership in the Jack London Club was increased by nearly 13,000 new names during May.

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The Christian Science Monitor

Café de Novedades, Landmark of Old Seville, Disappears

Many a Famous Andalusian Singer and Dancer First Won Success There

Seville, Spain.
Special Correspondence
ONE of the most Sevillian of all Andalusian things has just disappeared, and it will be missed by all foreign visitors who have ever attempted to see below the new and modern surface of life in the sparkling capital of Andalusia. This is to say that the Café de Novedades is no more. It has been burnt out in strange circumstances. Almost all Seville, as it is put, watched the flames consume this historic house, and were sad at the sight.

Not only the foreigners will miss it, but the country people of moderate means, the agricultural community who came to Seville now and then to dispose of their productions and make their purchases. To them a visit to the Café de Novedades represented an evening at the very heart of all artistic pleasure. There was no other place at all like it in the whole of Spain, and it had traditions of a kind that in their own way, as some insist, might compare with those of the Teatro Español in Madrid.

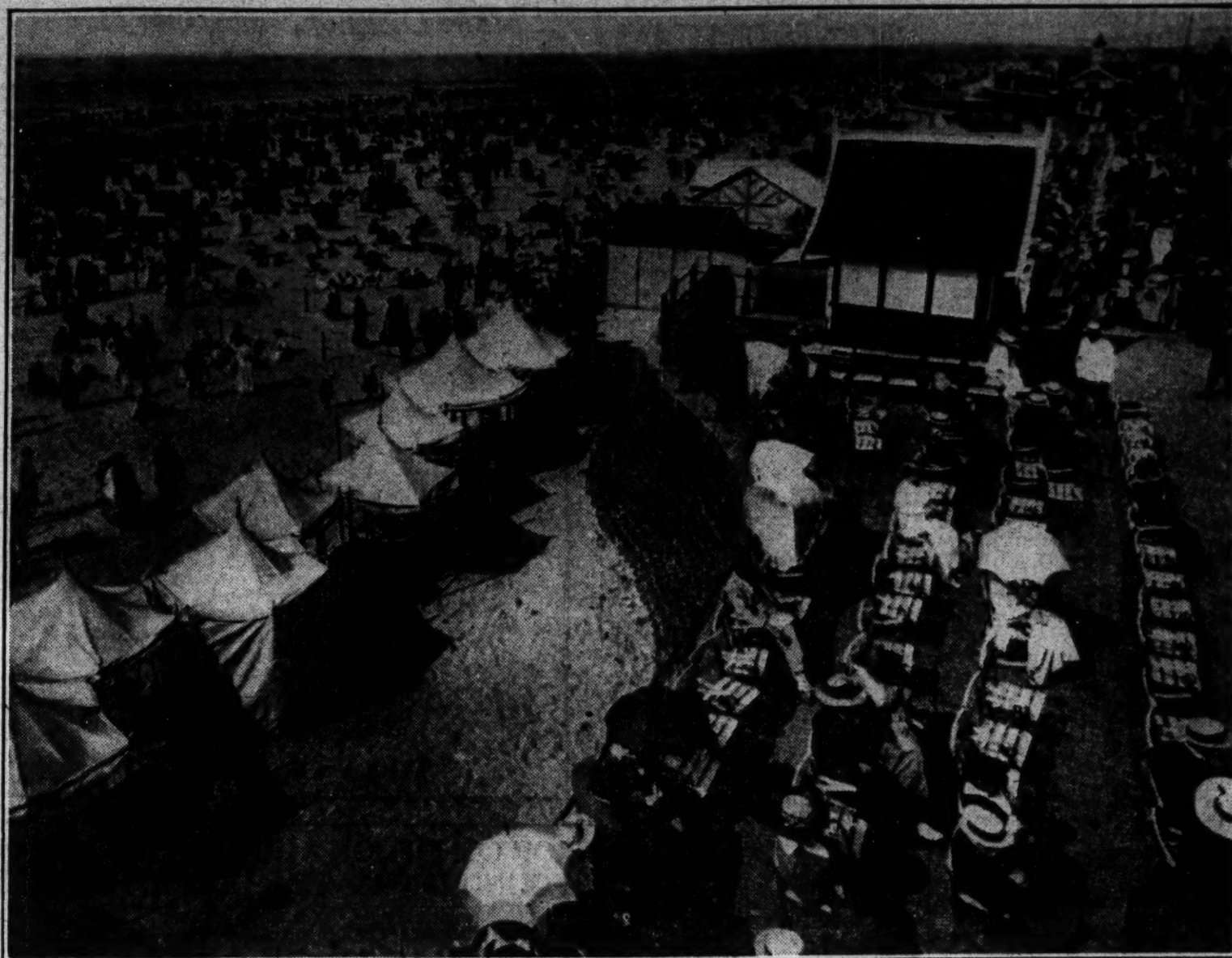
The Whitewashed Front
The Café de Novedades was situated at the far end of the famous and popular Calle de Sierpes, the characteristic main street of the old kind in the city, just at the point where it bends around to the right and gives way to the Calle de Santa Maria de Gracia. The exterior was of the most unpretentious kind, and only those who know what they were setting out to find discovered it. The small front was plainly whitewashed with just a lamp over a large double door which had more of the appearance of the entrance to a stable or a warehouse than to that of a place of amusement in the very center of Seville. No name of the place ever appeared on the outside. Printed placards were often posted on the right-hand side of the door, but, such is the quixotic character of things in these parts, they referred more frequently than otherwise to announcements of the entertainments provided at other places.

There was no charge for admission, but there was a janitor at the entrance who made a careful scrutiny of all who presented themselves and rejected any who were considered undesirable. Foreigners were always

welcomed and treated with every courtesy. Inside was a lofty and rather gloomy hall, with big columns and compartmented galleries. The place had not been painted or decorated for a long time, and its gilt and colors were very much the worse for years—but to the frequenters very much the better, perhaps, for they always felt much at home in the old place just as it was. The whole of the floor space was covered with small tables and chairs at which the main part of the audience sat at their ease, usually consuming light refreshment.

Andalusian Entertainment
On a small, but ordinary kind of stage an Andalusian variety entertainment was presented. Here was given thoroughly characteristic Andalusian singing and dancing. The soloist and the guitar accompanist would come forward, seated side by side on two small chairs, and as the strings of the instrument were twanged, the other after long and impressive silence, would from time to time break forth into curious melodies in the Andalusian way—somewhat mournful melodies foreign visitors often regarded them. Occasionally, a chorus would assist the singing of the "coplas." The entertainment was always clean, and in the past some of the finest Spanish dancers and singers have made their beginnings and achieved their first success at this historic house. Free as it was for admission, and merely nominally as the artists were necessarily paid, it had great traditions in this respect. How it succeeded as it did, and maintained itself as a valuable property was one of the mysteries of a land of mysteries.

Great schemes of improvements, involving the widening of streets and the demolition of old quarters are being carried out in Seville, and three years ago word was given out that the Café de Novedades had been placed on the municipality's list for destruction, to permit of widening operation. There was at once a general sentimental protest, and the authorities had reckoned with the legal entrenchments of the proprietor. So the Café de Novedades remained. In recent times rumors as to its pending disappearance were again circulated, but again it seemed that it would be able to resist the campaign against it. And now, suddenly, in the early hours of



The Beach at Scheveningen

Reproduced by Permission Firma L. Y. C. Boucher, The Hague

a morning, it was found to be in flames. It was natural that whilst this minor tragedy of Seville should have been in process, the onlookers should have been discussing the circumstances of the scheme for widening, and the fact that the municipal authorities, despite every effort, had only succeeded in inducing the proprietor to consent to dispose of a part of the site for the very considerable sum of 750,000 pesetas. There was a general suspicion that the fire was not so spontaneous as might be supposed.

energetic committee on trails is shelving work. At present the club maintains nine shelters and four huts, but as Mr. Harrington pointed out, "Up to the present time, travel in the Maheosuc country has been difficult because of the entire lack of shelters. Several, however, in this locality are now planned, which it is hoped to complete this present season. It will then be possible for a tramp to leave the Boston & Maine at Glencliff, and find throughout the system of trails previously mentioned, a shelter or a hut in which to stay each night, until he reaches the jumping-off place at the northeast corner of New Hampshire and starts into the wilderness of Maine."

The through hiker from Mooslauc will now find the following club camps on his way: Kinsman Pond shelter on the Whitehouse Bridge Trail, near the Kinsman Ridge Trail from East River to Cannon Mountain; Liberty shelter on Mt. Liberty Trail, near Franconia Ridge Trail; Garfield Pond shelter on Garfield Ridge Trail, south of Pond; Guyot shelter near Twin Range Trail, east of Bond-Guyot Col.; Mizpah Spring shelter on Webster Cliff Trail and Mizpah Spring cut-off, or, if he goes by way of the Davis Path over the Mt. Alban Ridge to the Presidential Range, Resolution shelter, near Stairs Col., and Isolation shelter, north of Mt. Isolation; Lakes-of-the-Clouds Hut (open for meals and lodging with keeper from July 1 to Sept. 15), on the Crawford Path, 1 1/4 miles from summit of Mt. Washington; Madison Spring Huts (meals, lodging, and keeper), between Mts. Madison and John Quincy Adams on Gulfside Trail; Great Gulf shelter, in Great Gulf, near Six Husbands Trail; Pinkham Notch Camp, on Pinkham Notch Road, at beginning of the path to Crystal Cascades and to Tuckerman Ravine (same system as Lakes-of-the-Clouds); Carter Notch Hut (keeper, etc.), in Carter Notch, between Carter Dome and Mt. Wildcat, and Imp shelter, on Carter-Moriah Trail, near Imp Mountain. For distances see Appalachian Mountain Club guidebook.

The Playground of The Hague

The Hague.
Special Correspondence
SCHEVENINGEN BEACH has resumed its happy aspect as the playground of hundreds of contented people. Scheveningen, two miles from The Hague, possesses an extraordinarily good beach, large and sandy and without stones or rocks of any kind. It is an ideal bathing place as the bottom slopes gradually and the surf is exhilarating. A large boulevard, a pier, a casino with fine music in the season, which lasts from July to September, furnish added attractions.

The North Sea which washes the west coast of Holland, on which Scheveningen is situated, has gradu-

ally silted up a large bank of sand dunes. Here are exquisite beauty spots, sweet flowers, wild fruits and shady fir tree woods. Immediately beyond these dunes, landward, stretch the bulb fields, in spring a gorgeous belt of color. Bulbs flourish best in land consisting of a mixture of sand and the more fertile clay soil of the hinterland. To the eastward of these vivid fields of bulbs are endless green meadows in which creamy colored cows graze.

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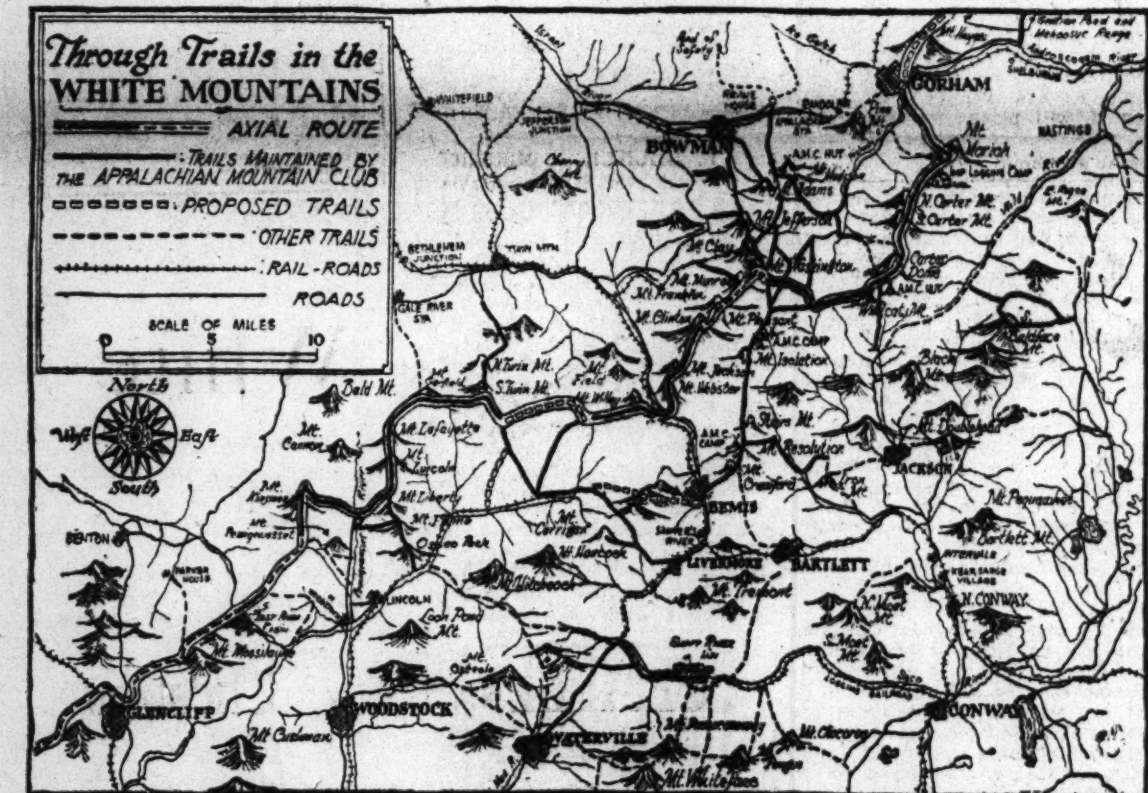
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New Trails Planned by Appalachian Mountain Club

THE Appalachian Mountain Club's committee on trails, of which Karl P. Harrington is chairman, has laid out three distinct lines of work for the summer. The first is the improving and standardizing of the trails already under the care of the club. Second is the making of new trails. Among the very interesting plans afoot that will make more satisfactory the main through routes across the mountains is the completion of the short link from the top of Twin Range to a point in Zealand Notch where, just above Thoreau Falls, it will join the trail from North Fork Junction to the Willy House, thus shortening the distance from the Franconias to Crawford via the Twin Mountain Range.

Another proposed trail in this region will give an alternate route through the East Branch wilderness of the Pemigewasset basin. Speaking of this Mr. Harrington said: "Trampers who prefer to reach the Crawford Notch near Bemis, and to go from Bemis either by way of the Davis Trail or by way of the Webster Trail to the top of the Presidential Range, will be able by this second proposed new trail to continue due east from Stillwater to the end of the old railroad at camp 23, and thence to climb the Nancy-Anderson Ridge at its low-

est point, passing Norcross Pond and Nancy Pond, and after getting over the divide depending the other side of this ridge along Nancy Brook, where the remarkably long and beautiful cascades will be a feature of the scenery, coming out ultimately near Bemis in the Valley."

It is also hoped to complete the trail already begun from Mount Bond to the cliffs of Bond, and south down the mountain to the East Branch railway, there connecting with the other route from east to west toward Bemis, or, through Carrigan Notch, to Sawyer's River.

Mr. Harrington said, "Another new trail will be an additional link in the

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Tennyson's House in Twickenham for Sale

London, May 11
Special Correspondence
THE interesting property in Montpelier Road, Twickenham, where the poet Tennyson lived in the early years of his married life, is in the market.

Twickenham, still a beauty spot on the Thames, although invaded by the motor-bus, was far more beautiful when Alfred Tennyson and Emily Sellwood went to live there. They had been married at Shiplake Church, and their first home was at Warrington in Sussex, but the "full sons of the birds" was not sufficient compensation for having their bedroom wall blown down during the night, or that the nearest butcher was seven miles away, and that no postman came near the house. Much as the poet loved solitude, this was a little too much, and one day he could have been seen drawing his young wife in a bath chair over the rough roads to Cuckfield, en route for Twickenham.

Chapel House, Montpelier "Row" (then) which they had chosen, was entered through a square hall, and on the old staircase stood the carved figure of a mitred bishop, "as if to bless the passers-by."

Many happy years were spent there, for the house was not too far away from town for his friends to drop in frequently. Here Tennyson wrote "Britons, Guard Your Own," and the "Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington."

Tennyson and his wife suffered occasionally from the Thames floods; on one occasion they were driven out of house and home; but on the whole they found Chapel House a pleasant enough retreat. In the little garden the poet often read aloud to his wife.

His son, Hallam, the present Lord Tennyson, was born at Chapel House on Aug. 11, 1852, and the happy father immediately dispatched a letter to Elizabeth Barrett Browning to tell her of the great event. The christening was at Twickenham Church, the godfathers being Frederick Denison Maurice and Henry Hallam, after whom the baby was named. On the way to the church Tennyson explained to the godfather why the child was not going to be called "Alfred": "Suppose he should turn out a fool," he said. Mr. and Mrs. Browning deferred their journey abroad so that they might be present at the christening, but Dickens had arranged to go to Boulogne and could not change his plans. In the following year Farringford caught Tennyson's eye, and on a dull November day they left Twickenham.

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MOTOR INDUSTRY MAY PROVE SALVATION OF RAILWAY LINES

Co-ordination of Transportation Systems an Important Issue in the United States

By GEORGE T. ODELL
WASHINGTON, June 12.—Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has told American business men that transportation will be the big issue in the next presidential campaign. Probably the issue will be more complicated than that, but it is unquestioned that transportation will play an important part in the election of 1924. Already the radical bloc in Congress has made railroads the target of its heaviest guns.

Happily, in calling attention to the importance of this issue, Mr. Hoover did not confine himself to railroad transportation. To him the problem consists of linking up waterways, highways and railways into a co-ordinated transportation system which will best serve the needs of the American people and in that fashion he has presented it to the business men. Each of these three forms of carriage has its own peculiar functions, and if they have become competitive, it is for lack of a scheme of co-ordination. Mr. Hoover thinks that unless the transportation problem is speedily solved so as to provide adequate service for shippers, it will be only a short time before the railroads will pass to Government ownership and operation, a possibility which he deplors.

Effort to Solve Problem
Responding to the warning issued by the Secretary of Commerce, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States became the sponsor of an effort to solve the problem of co-ordination and to construct a plan of transportation. To that end railroads, water carriers and the automotive industry were invited to send delegates to a conference which also included manufacturers, merchants, farmers, economists, and publicists. The purpose of the conference was to conduct the necessary research and to produce a plan to be submitted to the country with the backing of these powerful interests. The initial meeting was held last March and the conference resolved itself into several committees, each with a separate function. The various headings under which these committees are working are as follows: Government relations, railroad consolidation, readjustment of relative freight schedules, relation of highway and motor transportation to other transportation agencies, development of waterways, and co-ordination of rail and waterway service. None of these committees has completed its task but recent reports from some of them indicate that progress is being made.

Highway Transportation
Until recently there has been a disposition on the part of railroad managers to resent the incursion of the motor truck and passenger car into their field, and to look upon trucks and busses as unwelcome competitors. That attitude is rapidly giving way to one of encouragement, for experience has proved that the railroad men's fear of motor competition is an ephemeral as the apprehension they once felt toward trolley cars.

The function of motor trucks and busses as feeders to the railroads is becoming more and more appreciated, and railroad managers are discovering that through these instrumentalities they may be relieved of a large amount of short-haul traffic that is unremunerative. In fact, some railway managers have become so impressed with the desirability of motor equipment as an adjunct to the railroads that they are already planning to control highway transportation as they do the inland waterways.

Co-operation Planned
That viewpoint, however, does not appeal to the majority of railroad managers, who believe that it will strain their energies to develop their own branch of the transportation service without undertaking to manage the complexities of motor transport, which even today has a volume of freight traffic equal to 50 per cent of that of the railroads, and a far greater volume of passenger traffic. Also the difficulties of securing a monopoly of highway transportation are almost insuperable. Most railroad men are content, therefore, to leave it in individual hands under the general guidance of the automotive industry. Moreover, the automotive industry is exceedingly friendly to the railroads. Not only is that industry one of the largest users of railroad transportation,

but its members abhor the idea of government ownership. Consequently, the motor transportation committee of the conference has been industrious in trying to formulate a plan for co-ordinating transportation by highways with that of the railways.

The Motor Industry.
The number of motor vehicles in the United States is enormous, especially when compared with the rest of the world. The growth during the last 10 years is almost unbelievable. This country has more than 83 per cent of the automotive transportation of the world. The United States Bureau of Public Roads estimates that in 1911 there were 501,000 motor vehicles here, of which number only 14,000 were trucks. The registrations for 1922 were 12,564,377, of which 12 per cent, or approximately 1,500,000, were trucks. In all the rest of the world there are only 2,580,000 motor vehicles in use. The United States has five times as many automobiles as all other countries combined, and it has one for every 8.34 inhabitants. The total investment in automobiles in the United States is approximately \$10,575,000,000, or about 52 per cent of the estimated value of \$18,900,000,000 given by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the American railroads. The automotive industry is manufacturing transportation much more rapidly than both the railroads and water carriers. During the first four months of the present year the number of new automobiles turned out by American factories was 1,252,565, and in 1922 the output was 2,334,000 passenger cars and 243,000 trucks.

Importance of Roads
More capital is employed in the production, maintenance and operation of automotive transportation than in the same elements of rail transportation, and more persons are employed in the former than in the latter. In automotive transport, much importance attaches to the highways. The rural highway system of the United States totals about 2,800,000 miles. Since 1916 the Federal Government has subsidized automotive transportation to the extent of contributing many millions of dollars to the construction of highways. This federal aid, given and planned, however, covers only 134,000 miles, or approximately 7 per cent of the total highway system. About 27 per cent of the highways built under federal aid are hard surfaced.

More and more money is being appropriated for highway construction and maintenance every year. In 1910 the total amount spent for the purpose was about \$120,000,000, of which \$95,000,000 went for new construction and the balance for maintenance. In 1921 the total sum spent by state and federal governments on highways was \$600,000,000, of which \$420,000,000 was for new construction, and of the latter sum the Federal Government contributed \$75,000,000. The total amount used for highway construction and maintenance between 1910 and 1921 was \$2,526,000,000. The average cost per mile for road construction in the United States, according to statistics from the Bureau of Public Roads, since 1916 has been \$16,875, not including the cost of right of way or of bridges. Local governments spent about \$370,000,000 for road building and maintenance in 1921.

Who Pays the Bills?
Where does all the money come from for highway construction and maintenance? About half of it comes from the pockets of the owners of motor vehicles. The balance comes from general taxes or bond issues. The federal aid bill of 1916 appropriated \$452,000,000 to assist the states in building highways. Thirty-three states have accepted the provisions of the act and are receiving aid. So far \$230,000,000 of this federal appropriation has been

Woman Political Party Leader



Mrs. Lillian G. Davis

New Secretary of Republican Central and Executive Committee of Kentucky, Who Shares Responsibility of State Chairman

tually been expended; 25,000 miles of road have been completed and 14,000 miles are under construction. Railroad taxes for 1922 amounted to \$304,000,000, whereas automobile owners contributed in taxes the sum of \$340,000,000, of which \$120,000,000 consisted of war taxes from which the railroads have been relieved.

Motor transportation is for the most part still unregulated and uncontrolled. Road engineers have not been able to design a complete system of highways because of lack of information as to the probable trend of traffic. Roads are often built for tourists, with whom scenery counts most, and not enough thought is given to connecting markets or feeding railroads. Nevertheless, in all the 33 states where a federal highway system has been agreed upon, every town of 5000 population or more is located on this system.

There is no uniformity of state laws covering highway traffic, although there is a great deal of interstate traffic, especially in New England and other congested areas. There is no uniformity with respect to weights, overloading, speeds and licensing. "Most highway statutes are scissors-and-pastepaper laws," said Thomas H. MacDonald, chief of the Bureau of Public Roads. "There should be a pronouncement against too drastic regulation of motor vehicles. It is the only means of flexible individual transportation."

OIL DISCOVERED IN PRUSSIA
PEINE, Prussia, May 17 (AP)—Oil containing 20 per cent benzine is reported to have been struck at Olberg, near here. It is stated that the wells spouted as high as the lofty boring towers when the first strike was made.

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UTILIZATION URGED OF WASTED POWER

Saving of 158,000,000 Tons of Coal a Year Possible, Says Official

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 12 (AP)—A saving of 158,000,000 tons of coal annually is possible by utilization of the power now going to waste in the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers, William S. Murray, chairman of the Super Power Survey Commission of the United States Geological Survey, declared in an address at the fifty-fifth commencement of Lehigh University here today. He pictured a new electrical era in which power will be distributed to public utilities through great central companies.

"Over 9,000,000 horsepower in the Niagara and St. Lawrence rivers serves now only to raise the temperature of those mighty streams as molecules of their waters bump against each other in their rush from the Great Lakes to the sea," he said. "The year has 8760 hours and as the flow of these waters is practically constant, this means that when a year has passed, the total amount of power of approximately 79,000,000,000 horsepower hours have passed with it. Their year follows year."

"The average fuel consumption of the electric utilities within the super-power zone during 1919 was 2.76 pounds per kilowatt hour. If we were to include the coal rate for the railroads and the industries, this would mean that such a figure would be changed to not less than 4 pounds of coal per horsepower hour. What then do these 79,000,000,000 horsepower hours running to waste represent? One hundred and fifty-eight million tons of coal annually. Fifty million tons of coal could be saved each year by the so-called super-power zone, comprising the territory between Boston and Washington, and inland from the coast 150 miles. Mr. Murray declared, if electric utilities within the zone met future load requirements by extending their power facilities jointly by constructing large hydroelectric and steam-electric plants. This also would save the electric utilities over \$230,000,000."

HAWAIIAN LEGION OFFERS "MINUTE MEN"

HONOLULU, T. H., May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Honolulu Post No. 1 of the American Legion has appointed a committee of two persons to select 50 "Minute Men" who will confer with the Governor of Hawaii and offer their services for the maintenance of law and order. The action followed the adoption of a resolution introduced upon the recommendation of the vigilance committee as the result of gang outbreaks. The committee declared that a serious state of affairs exists in the community. As "Minute Men" the chosen 50 will pledge themselves to this community's service on a minute's notice at any hour.

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WOMEN ASK CITY TO ALTER SYSTEM

Baltimore Clubs Recommend Governmental Changes

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—The Baltimore Federation of Women's Clubs has just presented to Mayor Jackson an extensive program for changes in municipal administration.

Dr. Ella Lonn of Goucher College, in the last six months, has made a thorough study of the functions of the municipal departments, lecturing weekly to groups of women on every phase of the subject and conducting some inspection tours when this seemed the most effective way.

Among proposed improvements was the merging of overlapping departments, the merging of railroad terminals, the compulsory consumption or absorption of smoke from factories, common housing for police and fire departments, a study of European street-cleaning methods, conservation of water and abolition of the police examiners. This last board does work which the women think might well be done by the merit board that now passes on qualifications of other employees, except teachers.

The federation, while working on the program for the city, will embark early next fall upon a thorough study of the State's government and possibilities for improvements. A series of luncheons will be held weekly, at which Dr. Lonn will speak on phases of Maryland administration.

DORMITORY BUILT AT JOHNS HOPKINS

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9 (Special Correspondence)—Johns Hopkins University will open its first dormitories next fall. Though they will be one building, the dormitory units will have the appearance of being a number of buildings in a row, separated only by walls as are some city apartment houses. The structure will be of Colonial design.

The aim is to prevent the segregation that has developed when students have had to obtain quarters anywhere about the city, according to their means; also to prevent segregation by classes. A student will have quarters in the same unit during his entire course. The dining hall is in the middle of the building and will be open 37 weeks. The dormitory prices will be from \$410 to \$700 a term, according to the room a student chooses, and will include light, heat, board, and care of rooms.

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BOSTON STOCKS

radian	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
ris Com	104	111	104	111	111
os Elev	80	80	79	80	79
os El 1 pf	99	99	97	97	99
os El 1 pf	125	125	125	125	125
os El 2 pf	100%	101	102%	101	100
os & Me	16	16	16	16	16
os & Me	25	25	25	25	25

[illegible]

Gas pf	69½	69½	68	68½	68½
ay Old Col	4½	4	4½	4½	4½
ex Invest ..	9½	10	9½	10	9½
Michigan ..	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½
las Riv Pw	23	23	23	23	23
las Riv P pf	83	83	83	83	83
ohawk ..	51½	51½	51	51	51
at Leather ..	3½	4	3½	4	4
ew Cornell	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½

lipping	116	116	116	116	116
orth Butte ..	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½
ow Wore ..	6%	6%	5¼	5¼	7
Y NH & H ..	80	80	80	80	..
Y NH & H ..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
ilbway	1.00	1.12	.90	1.12	..
d Colony ..	75	75	75	75	..
acific Mills	91	91	90¾	90¾	91

Peabody City ...	34	34	31	34	..
Peabody ...	14	14	14	14	..
Peabody Min ...	30	32	30	32	..
Peabody ...	60	60	60	60	75
Mary Land ...	38	38	38	38	39
Peabody & Boston ...	1%	1%	1%	1%	..
Peabody & Co., Inc. ...	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Peabody Inter. ...	19	19 1/2	19	19 1/2	19
Peabody Shoe ...	47	47 1/2	47	47 1/2	47 1/2
Peabody ...	25	25 1/2	25	25 1/2	26
Peabody S. Smeit ...	29	29	28	28	29 1/2
Peabody ...	44	44 1/2	44	44 1/2	..

ah Steel ...	96	96	96	96	96
ah Apex ...	3%	3%	3%	3%	4
ah Consol. ...	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	4
ntura Oil ...	29	29	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Mass Ry. ...	83	89	83	83	83
aldorf Sys. ...	18	18 1/2	18	18 1/2	18
al Wch pf. ...	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
al B ist pf ...	72	72	72	72	72
anona ...	35	35	35	35	35
oliverie90	.90	.90	.90	.76
	8	8	8	8	..
BONDS					
b 3 1/2 ...	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.20	100.20
st 4 1/2 ...	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.11	98.08

[illegible]

Wyers-Lasky has been lethargic in the recent trading, and is selling to good better than 10 per cent.

from the low of 73½, touched on May 19, the stock at current prices shows a net advance of less than six points, and is off 14 points from the high recorded on Jan. 2. Earnings for the March quarter amounted to \$1,210,000, or the equivalent of \$7 a share on the common, after preferred dividends.

In other words, earnings in the first three months were running at

on the common, or more than the annual dividend requirement. From the showing made in the first quarter it seems reasonable to suppose that very near the full year's earnings of 1922 will have been earned in the first half of the year. The dividend in 1922 was equivalent to \$15.49 per share on the 229,203 common shares outstanding; 1921 earnings were equal to \$17.55 a share on 206,934 shares of common stock, and in 1920 the corporation earned \$19.51 on 208,484 shares of common at a \$9.50 dividend. The 1922 dividend debt, the only obligations ahead of the common being the \$8,970,000 of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, depends on which will require \$717,000 this year.

At the close of 1922 the corporation owed current assets at \$18,872,000 compared with \$8,237,000 in current liabilities, a ratio of about 2 1/2 to 1.

working capital on Dec. 31 stood \$10,635,000.

ABILIZATION

OF PRICES IN THE HARDWARE TRADE

Hardware Age in its weekly market survey says: Price stabilization is reported to be in process throughout the hardware industry. For the week ended June 9 there were 14 major advances, and 3 reductions recorded, as compared with 12 advances and 5 reductions for the week ended June 2.

but dealers throughout the country are reported to have large stocks which they have been unable to dispose of because of the cold spring. Dealers are ordering on a conserva-

basis for fall and winter requirements, and it is reported by some that additional price concessions in the form of extra discounts may be expected in the next few months. Buyers expect prices to recede in

orderly and consistent manner throughout the next six months. A lower undertone is becoming observable, especially in the large market centers.

PEORIA & EASTERN

The Peoria & Eastern road for three months, ended March 31, 1923, shows a profit of \$90,657, after taxes and

41 in the first quarter of 1922. March 31, last, the road had an eating debit to the "Big Four" of \$490,000, compared with a credit balance on March 31, 1922.

YACHTS START ON OCEAN RACE

New Bedford Schooner Black Hawk Leads the Fleet Over the Starting Line

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 12.—A score of small but staunch yachts started from the mouth of the Thames River today on an adventurous quest across the Gulf Stream for the racing honors of the Western North Atlantic Ocean in a 683-mile contest to Bermuda.

Weather conditions at the start were very gentle, but all the yachtsmen were prepared for boisterous work offshore. A lazy and smoky northerly wind wafted the boats out of Long Island Sound and into Gardiner's Bay on the first leg of the run, with Montauk Point hidden in the haze 20 miles ahead. It looked at noon as if, with the assistance of a strong ebb tide, the fleet would be able to make a good departure from Montauk Point before dark.

The yachts started in two divisions, with the larger boats leaving at 10 a. m., Eastern Standard time, which is the time used by all chronometers, followed 10 minutes later by the smaller craft.

The big black New Bedford schooner Black Hawk, designed, owned and sailed by W. H. Hand Jr., of the whaling city, led the fleet over the line and set the pace on the four-mile run to Race Rock.

The Ladonia, owned by Homer Loring of Boston was the last boat in this division. The Ladonia is the biggest yacht in the fleet, giving time to all the others.

There was a lively scrap for position in the second division between the Malabar IV, Mary Ann and Demaris, all three schooners running along the line just before gun fire, then squaring away at the signal. The wind being dead astern, all the yachts went off with booms well out to starboard and some broke out spinnakers for the run across to Gardiner's Bay.

Despite the fact that the wind was off-shore it was very thick a few miles out in the Sound and fog signals were heard in all directions. It is expected the larger boats will reach Bermuda on Saturday and the smaller craft a day later.

Just before the start the committee announced that the yawl Chaos of Newport, R. I., had been barred from the contest, but that Capt. J. B. Ball would make the run to Bermuda on his own account without hope of a prize.

The committee announced the time allowances in the two divisions, as follows:

Class A—Seafarer, S. B. Coffin, scratch; Isabel Q. Francis, 18m.; Lloyd W. Berry, Roger, 20m.; Caroline, Roger Young, 2h. 12m.; Black Hawk, W. H. Hand Jr., 3h. 30m.; Bagpiper, Carroll Brown, 3h. 30m.; Sunbeam, S. D. Baker, 4h. 30m.; Whistler, Edward Brayton, 6h.; Memory, R. N. Vavler, 6h. 30m.; Flying Cloud (schooner), Lawrence Grinnell, 9h. 45m.; Ariel, J. S. & R. W. Johnson, 11h. 45m.; Hilda, New York, 12h. 30m.; Class A—Gauntlett, Alfred E. Dingle, scratch; Malabar IV, J. G. Alden, 20m.; Surprise, M. M. 20m.; Mary Ann, John Parkinson, 3h. 30m.; Demaris, D. E. Atwater, 3h. 30m.; Delany, Alfred E. Dingle, 3h. 30m.; Cal, Dr. L. Netusche, 11h. 15m.; Wanderer, David Henwood, 11h. 15m.; J. 12m.; First special class—Ladonia, Homer Loring, scratch; Isabel Q. Francis, 18m. 15s. Second special class—Flying Cloud (sloop), F. B. Draper; Memory (yaw), R. N. Vavler.

DOUBLES START IN N. E. TENNIS

W. T. Tilden Advances, Winning First Match With Ease

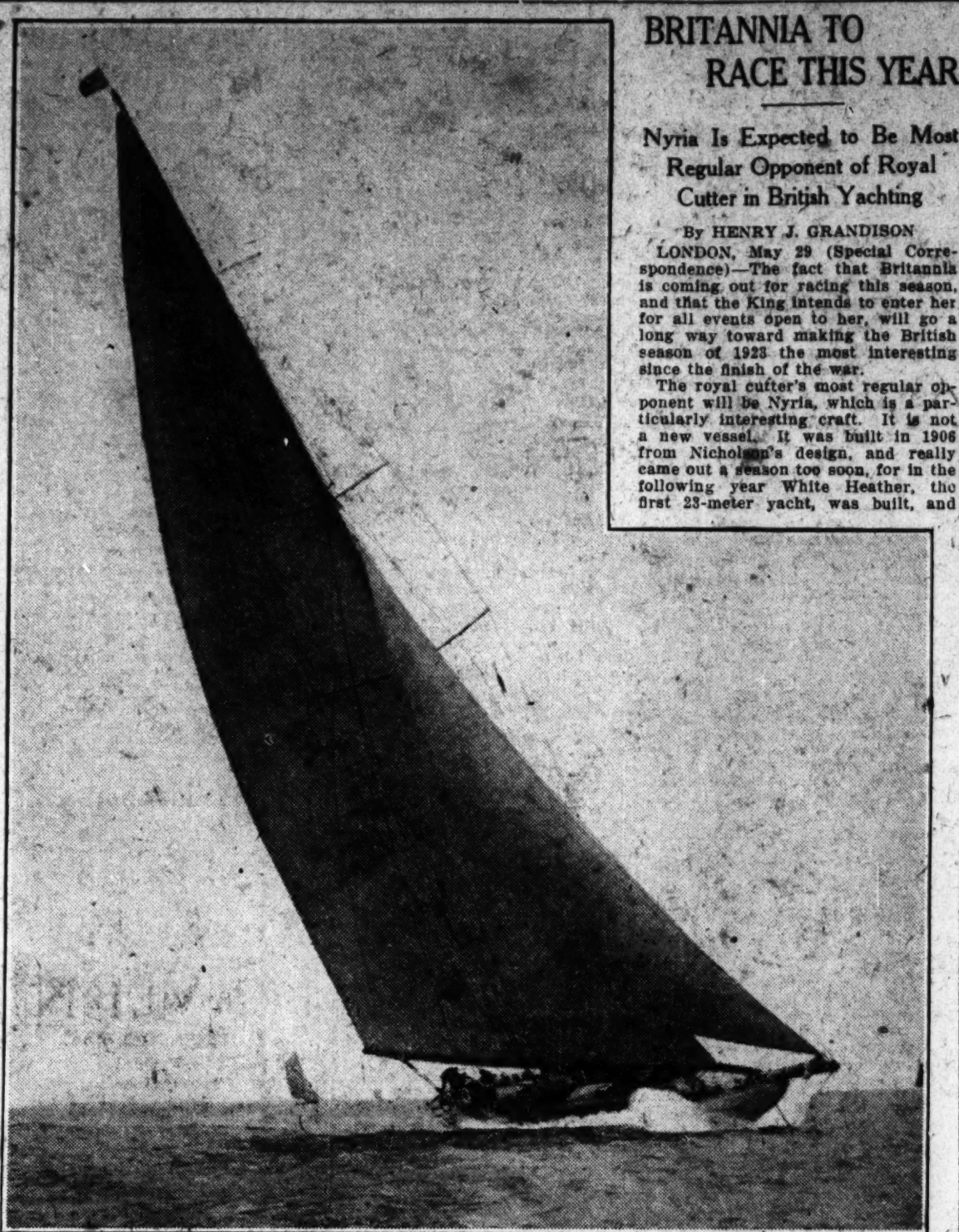
HARTFORD, Conn., June 12.—W. T. Tilden 24, United States tennis champion, easily won his first round match yesterday in the New England tennis championship tournament, 6-0, 6-0, 6-0. Manuel Alonso, Spanish champion, won by default, Samuel Hardy, his opponent, failing to appear. Several first-round matches were put over until today because the contestants were late in arriving. Play in the doubles will also start today. (The summary:)

FIRST ROUND
W. T. Tilden 24, Philadelphia, defeated Ray Snow, Springfield, 6-0, 6-0.
George Whitlock, New York, defeated H. C. Robinson, Hartford, 6-2, 6-0.
C. W. Jaynes, Hartford, defeated P. F. Cheney, Springfield, by default.
Walter Robertson, Hartford, defeated H. Chapin, Sr., by default.
Edgar Sloan, Hartford, defeated A. T. Cooper, Hartford, by default.
L. H. Wiley, Hartford, defeated A. G. Waterhouse, New Haven, by default.
F. W. Cole, Hartford, defeated A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, by default.
F. Smith, Waterbury, defeated P. C. McHugh, New York, by default.
Manuel Alonso, Spain, defeated Samuel Hardy, New York, by default.
H. A. Schwab, New Britain, defeated J. J. McCall, Hartford, by default.
E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, defeated H. Voghel, New York, by default.
R. F. Leighton, New Haven, defeated J. W. Thurston, Hartford, 6-2, 6-4.
V. Ward, New York, defeated C. M. Bennett, Springfield, by default.
A. W. Merriam, Hartford, defeated T. E. Hagood, Hartford, 6-1, 6-0.
H. H. Hyde, Hartford, defeated W. Kimball, Boston, by default.
Walter Scott, Manchester, defeated T. E. Canfield, Hartford, 6-4, 6-0.
A. Hopkins, Yale, defeated K. Fisher, New York, by default.
W. C. Osgood, Springfield, defeated Fred Wals, Hartford, 6-3, 7-5, 6-4.
H. Stocker, Hartford, defeated J. W. Lynch, Hartford, by default.
F. T. Anderson, New York, defeated L. Fromantine, New York, by default.
C. C. Hubbell, Yale, defeated H. Ewing, New York, by default.
Jerome Lang, New York, defeated A. B. Blaus, Springfield, 6-4, 6-4.

Second Round
Walter Robertson, Hartford, defeated Edgar Sloan, Hartford, 6-2, 6-0.
R. F. Leighton, New Haven, defeated E. J. McDonald, Waterbury, 6-2, 6-2.

BROWNS SIGN A FIRST BASEMAN
CINCINNATI, June 11.—William Ullery, first baseman of the Bellevue Ky. Club, has been signed by the St. Louis Americans. Ullery is a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, an all-around athlete and an electrical engineer.

COLBY ELECTS FRANSSEN
WATERVILLE, Me., June 12.—R. E. Franssen 25 of Lynn, Mass., was unanimously elected captain of next year's baseball team at Colby yesterday afternoon. Franssen is one of the most popular members of the sophomore class.



The British Yacht Nyria, Expected to Be Chief Rival to the King's Cutter, Britannia

PURDUE WINNER OVER INDIANA

Heavy Batting by Former Results in Easy Baseball Victory

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 11 (Special).—Purdue University ended its 1923 baseball season by defeating Indiana University, 22-to-5, in a game featured by the heavy hitting of the winning nine. The avalanche of scores started in the first inning. With two out and runners on first and second, W. E. Zingheim '25 hit a triple and scored later on an error.

In the second inning Purdue batted through the lineup, scoring five runs on five hits; one was Zingheim's second triple. Capt. W. V. Wichterman '24, who started the game for Indiana, was relieved by H. L. Gause '24 who retired the side after five runs had been scored. Not satisfied with nine runs the team added four more in the third by connecting with the ball for six hits.

Indiana settled down after this inning and only one more run was scored until the eighth when Gause was greeted by some more heavy hitting which resulted in eight more runs. F. E. Allsopp '24 hit a home run with one runner on base.

Gause in his first time at bat hit a two-base hit that scored Eugene Thomas '23 and J. O. Sloate '24. Indiana opened the ninth with a little rally and scored two runs. Some fast plays by the Purdue team cut off two runs. T. M. Dearmand '26, W. G. Eversman '23 and Zingheim were credited with four hits out of five trips to the plate. Allsopp with a home run, Zingheim with two triples and J. W. Campbell '24, a triple, made the extra base hit blow over Purdue.

Carl Moomaw '25, P. B. Parker '25 and Gause made two-base hits for Indiana. Eversman, centerfielder, P. B. Morgan '23, second baseman, F. W. Mickelsen '23 and Capt. K. I. Hawcett '23 right fielder, played their last game for Purdue. Eugene Thomas will be the only one of the Indiana team lost by graduation. The summary by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Purdue.....4 5 4 0 1 0 0 8 2—22 21 3
Indiana.....0 0 2 0 1 2 5 9 7
Batteries: Campbell and Dearmand; Wichterman, Gause and Moomaw. Umpire—R. J. Hulslein. Time—2h. 10m.

Following the final game of the year with Indiana, J. W. Campbell '24 of Elmore, Ind., star pitcher of the baseball team, was elected captain of the 1924 Purdue team. He pitched all of the Conference games, winning six out of 11, and winning two from University of Chicago in one day. Two were won from Indiana and two from Northwestern University. He lost two to University of Illinois and Ohio State University and one to Indiana.

PENN STATE DEFEATS PITTSBURGH IN TRACK

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., June 12.—Pennsylvania State College runners took the annual commencement track meet from the University of Pittsburgh yesterday in a hard struggle that was nip and tuck. The final score was 75 to 60. Pittsburgh was in the race until the half mile and 220, but Pennsylvania State took 13 points in these last two races.

Although no records were broken, A. B. Helfrich equaled the Pennsylvania State record in the quarter in 50s. S. C. Enck Jr., Philadelphia boy, sprang a surprise in defeating Helfrich in the half in 1m. 58.4-5s. Enck previously won the mile in fast time.

BRITANNIA TO RACE THIS YEAR

Nyria Is Expected to Be Most Regular Opponent of Royal Cutter in British Yachting

By HENRY J. GRANDISON
LONDON, May 29 (Special Correspondence).—The fact that Britannia is coming out for racing this season, and that the King intends to enter her for all events open to her, will go a long way toward making the British season of 1923 the most interesting since the death of the war.

The royal cutter's most regular opponent will be Nyria, which is a particularly interesting craft. It is not a new vessel. It was built in 1906 from Nicholson's design, and really came out a season too soon, for in the following year White Heather, the first 25-meter yacht, was built, and

cost of several thousand pounds. The competitors in the big class will be: Britannia, Nyria, Terpsichore, and possibly White Heather.

The efficiency of Nyria's rig may be judged to some extent by the fact that the yacht won the Championship Cup for the big class in 1921. This trophy is presented to the yacht scoring the greatest number of wins in proportion to the number of starts over a whole season in races in which not less than three yachts compete. One qualification is that a vessel must compete in not less than 10 races.

Nyria won the cup by a fraction of points from White Heather. Time allowance for the purpose of arriving at the winner is the exact allowance according to rating, and consequently does not vary as in handicaps, thus, the yacht that wins the prize of the day is not necessarily the winner for points toward points for the Championship Cup, as the time allowances might vary.

In the next year we had Shamrock and Brynhild in the class. These new vessels, designed to fit the measurement rule exactly, were too good for Nyria, and by special arrangement, she was allowed to sail in the class with a small time allowance. The class broke up before the war, partly owing to the fact that Brynhild was sunk when her mast broke below deck, and went through her bottom.

Immediately after the war, Nyria was purchased by Sir Charles Allom. During the winter of 1920-21 the yacht was sold to Mrs. E. R. Workman who had it thoroughly reconditioned and in 1921 it came out in new guise with Bermudian rig, in place of the orthodox gaff mainsail and topsail.

It is this rig that makes the Nyria an interesting boat. All our small racing craft have adopted this form of rig for some time past and it is now generally regarded as superior to the older type of cutter rig. It was regarded, however, as a very bold stroke to put such a rig on so big a vessel without having tried it before.

There were many bold sailor men who shook their heads when they first heard of the innovation, and during the season of 1921, in clubs after the day's racing, and wherever one met a few yachtsmen gathered together, one heard discussions on the advantages and disadvantages of the rig for a big boat.

Those who follow the trend of yachting may remember when negotiations were re-opened in connection with the America's Cup in the winter of 1913-14, that it was thought Nicholson intended giving Shamrock IV what was called a Marconi rig. It was really this type of rig that was discussed. There was correspondence on the matter between the committee of the New York Yacht Club, which carried through the negotiations for the America's Cup, and the committee of the Greenwich Country Club, a former national champion, with a card of 90; Mrs. Q. F. Felner of the South Shore Field Club who is also a former champion, with a card of 89 and Miss M. Orcutt-White of New Jersey, one of the most promising of the younger Metropolitan District women players, who had a card of 93.

One decided surprise was registered when Miss G. M. Bishop a former Metropolitan District champion failed to qualify for the championship flight. The cards of those who made the first division follow:

Out In Tt
Miss A. W. Stirling, North 40 42 82
Hester 40 42 82
Mrs. J. L. Anderson, Cherry Valley 44 40 84
Mrs. K. K. Toerpe, Saugus 42 48 86
Mrs. Q. F. Felner, South Shore 48 46 88
Mrs. Courtland Smith, Glen 44 48 89
Mrs. J. H. Lapham, Newburyport 48 48 89
Mrs. Walter MacGowan, Glen 47 43 90
Mrs. E. E. DuBois, Englewood 48 48 90
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich 44 48 90
Mrs. E. H. Arnold, Greenwich 46 48 92
Mrs. John Rewick, Redford 47 45 92
Mrs. G. M. Heckacher, Piping 46 48 92
Rock 46 48 92
Mrs. G. E. Lapham, Newburyport 48 48 93
Miss Maureen Orcutt, White 46 47 93
Mrs. P. Stevenson, Piping Rock 48 45 93
Mrs. John Langlands, Yountak 46 45 93

For setting the sail there is a metal tramway running right up the mast, and hanks fastened onto the luff of the sail are led on to this tramway as the sail is being hoisted. This sail is generally recognized as superior for going to windward with an advantage in the saving of the weight of a gaff aloft.

In regard to Nyria, it is interesting to note that the novelty, so far as a big yacht is concerned, has been introduced by a lady owner. Mrs. Workman comes from a well-known yachting family. She was a Miss Allan and hails from Clyde. She is a very enthusiastic yachtswoman and it is a happy party aboard when Mr. Workman can spare the time from business to snatch a few days sailing with the young son and daughters aboard.

It is difficult to realize that one is aboard a racer when below in Nyria, which is luxuriously fitted. The owner's artistic taste is shown in the decorative scheme. The vessel was entirely refitted below in 1921 at a

Record Entry List for N.C.A.A. Meet

Three Hundred and Fifteen Stars to Furnish Competition

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—Individual stars numbering 315, from 61 colleges and universities in 25 states are entered in the National Collegiate Athletic Association track and field championship games, to be held here Friday and Saturday. It is announced by Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, who is chairman of the managing committee.

This is the greatest list of athletes enrolled in the three years the meet has been held. While followers of various institutions were today speculating on the favorites for team victories, Maj. J. L. Griffith, a member of the managing committee, laid stress on the fact that the purpose of the national meet is not the usual one of deciding institutional supremacy, but of determining the most brilliant individuals in each event. With this object in view, the coaches were instructed to send only those athletes who had recorded unusual performances in sectional meets, or who were known to be capable of holding their own in the keenest competition the United States affords.

Several institutions, however, have submitted the names of their entire squads. University of Minnesota nominated 36, University of Nebraska lists 22. Many of these men it is stated will either not come or will have to be scratched in the preliminaries or in drawings for the finals. University of Michigan winner of the "Big Ten" meet appears to have the greatest number of first-place possibilities, while Leland Stanford Junior University, University of Washington and University of Illinois have a number of likely prospects. Nebraska, which won the Missouri Valley Conference meet, made its points on a large number of secondary places, winning only one first; it is, therefore, not counted upon for many outstanding stars. It is expected that most of the first-place winners in the 15 events will be those representing institutions which have sent no other athletes.

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East Indian Polo Team to Visit United States

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 12.—THE French polo player, Count de Madure, who organized the East Indian "Tigers" polo team, which now is playing in London, has definitely decided to take the team to the United States at the end of July to take part in the tournaments there.

Count de Madure said today he hoped to get an American polo team to visit India the coming winter.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Rochester	22	14	.606
Baltimore	20	19	.612
Toronto	24	20	.545
Reading	26	20	.562
Buffalo	21	23	.477
Newark	20	26	.435
Jersey City	18	29	.375
Syracuse	15	32	.319

RESULTS MONDAY

Newark 5, Syracuse 1.
Toronto 1, Reading 3.
Buffalo at Baltimore (postponed).

HOTELS AND RESORTS

NEW YORK CITY

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HOMELIKE—REASONABLE RATES

cost of several thousand pounds. The competitors in the big class will be: Britannia, Nyria, Terpsichore, and possibly White Heather.

The efficiency of Nyria's rig may be judged to some extent by the fact that the yacht won the Championship Cup for the big class in 1921. This trophy is presented to the yacht scoring the greatest number of wins in proportion to the number of starts over a whole season in races in which not less than three yachts compete. One qualification is that a vessel must compete in not less than 10 races.

Nyria won the cup by a fraction of points from White Heather. Time allowance for the purpose of arriving at the winner is the exact allowance according to rating, and consequently does not vary as in handicaps, thus, the yacht that wins the prize of the day is not necessarily the winner for points toward points for the Championship Cup, as the time allowances might vary.

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LEADING GOLFERS IN METROPOLITAN

Miss A. W. Stirling Has Best Card in the Qualifying Round at Rye

RYE, N. Y., June 12.—Players of international reputation were among the two who started today on the links of the Westchester-Biltmore Club in the first round of match play for the women's Metropolitan District golf championship title of 1923 and it was expected that the competition would be of a very high order.

Miss A. W. Stirling, former national champion, led the field of 100 starters in the qualifying round yesterday with the fine card of 82. This was just two strokes better than the card turned in by Mrs. J. L. Anderson of Cherry Valley, who was second.

Among the 16 who made the championship division were Mrs. H. A. Jackson of the Greenwich Country Club, a former national champion, with a card of 90; Mrs. Q. F. Felner of the South Shore Field Club who is also a former champion, with a card of 89 and Miss M. Orcutt-White of New Jersey, one of the most promising of the younger Metropolitan District women players, who had a card of 93.

One decided surprise was registered when Miss G. M. Bishop a former Metropolitan District champion failed to qualify for the championship flight. The cards of those who made the first division follow:

Squire Goldthwaite's Inn

Bellport, Long Island

Unsurpassed location on edge of Great South Bay. Cool sea breezes. All water sports, golf, tennis, motorboating. Fine grove for children's playground.

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500 feet from beach, boardwalk and Steel Pier. American plan. Always open. Cap. 400. GOLF: two championship courses may be included in the year-round service. Available upon application in the hotel management.

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Leading popular-priced hotel

200 rooms \$1.50 to \$3

ANDOVER WINS OVER EXETER NINE, 10 TO 5

EXETER, N. H., June 12.—The alumni and followers of Phillips Andover Academy sports arts today highly pleased over the triumph of Andover baseball team made of the annual game with Phillips Exeter Academy on Plimpton Playing Field here yesterday afternoon, the score being 10 to 5. The baseball victory marks the third successive annual win for Andover, and also even the score in major sports for the year between the two rivals.

The victors outfit the losers, 14 to 8. Although each team made errors, Exeter was the chief offender with seven, many of which resulted in Andover runs. W. R. Shoop '24 took the pitching assignment for Andover and held the losers to eight scattered hits. The third and eighth innings were the only two in which he weakened. Exeter scoring two runs each time. R. A. Sawyer pitched for Exeter until the eighth, when he was removed in favor of Stone.

The Andover attack was consistent, making scores in all but three innings. J. A. Prior '25, A. E. Parlsen '25, Capt. G. E. Mumby '24, and Shoop were best at bat for Andover; while second baseman J. G. Walker and third baseman Coleman led the hitting for Exeter. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E
Andover.....3 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 14 3
Exeter.....0 1 0 0 0 2 0 5 8 7
Batteries: Shoop and Johnston; Foster, Sawyer, Stone and McLaughlin. Umpire—Rooney and Harrington. Time—2h. 30m.

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LESTON B. ARNOLD

MURPHY ELECTED CAPTAIN

GANTON, N. Y., June 12.—H. J. Murphy, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., star track and field athlete of St. Lawrence University, was elected here yesterday captain of the 1924 track team.

YALE CREWS IN LIGHT WORK

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 11.—Today was a light day at Yale crew quarters, the crews getting back into form after the week-end rest. The freshman crew went out early this afternoon, rowing to the three-mile mark at an easy stroke. The varsity went to the three-mile mark and back, taking it easy.

The St. Charles

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HAGEN QUALIFIES FOR BRITISH OPEN

Eugene Sarazen, Barnes and Hoffman, American Professionals Are Eliminated

TROON, Scotland, June 12 (AP)—W. C. Hagen, American holder of the British open golf championship, just managed to squeeze by the qualification play for the open title this year, tying for last place with an aggregate of 159 for the 36 holes.

Eugene Sarazen, J. M. Barnes and Charles Hoffman, three of the American professionals golfers, failed to qualify in the two days play which ended this afternoon.

Hagen took 77 for his second round, making his aggregate 159.

Hagen was erratic on the outward nine holes, but pulled himself together on the homeward route. He played poorly on each of the first five holes. On the sixth he took a birdie 3, following this with another birdie on the par 3 seventh hole, but again his game fell off, and he finished with a 5 and a 6 for a total of 41 at the turn. From then he was his usual brilliant self, and came home in even 45. His card:

Out..... 6 5 4 3 2 5 5 1
In..... 4 3 3 2 5 5 4 3 2 5 5 1

Sarazen had trouble with his driving and putting. On the second drive he bunkered and took a 5 to reach the green. Altogether, he found eight bunkers and missed several easy putts. His card read:

Out..... 5 8 4 5 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5
In..... 3 6 6 5 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 4 5 5

Charles Hoffman's card today was 82, giving him a total of 161. Leo Diegel also made the round in 82 for a total of 159. Alexander Herd scored 79 against his 77 yesterday, for a total of 156.

John Farrell had a 77 in his second round today despite a 7 on the second hole, where Sarazen had stumbled and taken an 8. T. D. Armour played badly on this round, doing no better than 84, which gave him an aggregate of 162, while Farrell was five strokes lower with 157. Armour likewise had a 7 on the second, but failed to steady afterward, while Farrell settled down following his mishap.

George Duncan, a former champion, qualified with 77 for a total of 155 and George Aubuch of Boston, with 75 for a total of 155.

C. J. H. Tolley, former amateur champion, had a 75 for a total of 153 while J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian open champion, now a resident of the United States, had 76 for a total of 152. J. H. Kirkwood was well down in the list of qualifiers with 152 as the result of a 77 today, while Harry Vardon, a former champion, had an 87 today giving him a total of 163, thus eliminating him from the championship proper.

Smith's 77 today's round put him among the leaders. His shots with the wood clubs were invariably straight and his irons were deadly. He was seemingly careless on the greens, however, missing several easy putts. Both he and Hagen were forced to play part of their round in a driving rain. Smith's card:

Out..... 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
In..... 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

Barnes fell down on the last nine holes, where three sixes helped to swell his total to 42. His putting, like Hagen's was particularly faulty. The greens were slowed up by a heavy rain in the late afternoon and many putts were short. Barnes' card:

Out..... 5 5 3 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
In..... 4 3 5 6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4

James Braid, who had the best card for the first 18 holes yesterday, turned in a 77 today for a total of 149. Jean Gaslat had an 80 for 153, Angel La Torre had 74 for a total of 154 and Aubrey Boomer 76 for 153.

A. S. Tingey played finely today, getting a 73 and placing him at 146 for the 36 holes of play.

The 10 leading low scores in yesterday's first round of the qualifying play in the open championship were as follows:

James Braid..... 72
Fred Robson..... 73
Jean Gaslat..... 73
S. Wingate..... 73
A. W. Butchart..... 73
A. Tingey..... 73
G. Kirby..... 74
Gordon Lockhart..... 74
Eugene Sarazen..... 75
Macdonald Smith..... 75

MAINE HONORS ITS ATHLETES

Athletic Board Awards Letters to Baseball and Track Men

ORONO, Me., June 12 (Special)—The athletic board of the University of Maine announced the award of letters to the following:

Baseball—Capt. Ithel Prescott '23, Sanford; Raymond Lunge '24, Kennebunk; Drew Stearns '24, Hebron; Ernest Dunham '24, Dixfield; Harry Newell '24, Oldtown; John Jowett '24, Uxbridge, Mass.; Albert Repsha '23, Camden; George Cahill '26, Bath; Henry Henderson '23, Saco; Edwin Kneeland '23, Princeton.

Ebenezer King '24, Peabody, Mass., was elected captain of baseball over Raymond Lunge of Kennebunk, and Drew Stearns of Hebron. King plays center field and is a veteran of two years.

YANKIES GET COLLEGIANS
NEW YORK, June 11—The New York American League Club has signed the following college players: Michael Gazella, captain and shortstop of Lafayette College; H. L. Gehrig, Columbia University pitcher and first baseman, and E. Vanderbeck, catcher, of Fordham College. Gehrig worked out with the Yankees today for the first time. The others will report to Manager M. J. Huggins at the end of the college season.

More Americans Off to Invade Britain

New York, June 12

NOTHER American invasion of British athletic fields is scheduled to get under way today with the departure of Vincent Richards and F. T. Hunter, Metropolitan tennis stars, and W. M. Hoover of Duluth, world's sculling champion, who were passengers on the Aquitania.

Hunter and Richards will join other American athletes in quest of laurels in the last "world's championships" at Wimbledon, beginning June 15, while Hoover will defend the historic diamond sculls trophy, which he captured last year, in the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames, starting July 4.

DARTMOUTH WILL LOSE MANY STARS

Practically Every Sport Will Be Depleted in Its Rôles of Outstanding Performers

HANOVER, N. H., June 12 (Special)

Dartmouth athletic combinations will lose many star athletes through the coming graduation exercises when practically every sport will be seriously depleted in its rôles of outstanding performers by the withdrawal from eligibility ranks of 1923 athletes. The present senior class, admittedly the best-equipped athletically at Dartmouth since the war, will carry away some of the Green's strongest contenders, including Capt. T. Brown, winner of four intercollegiate titles and joint holder of the world's indoor record for the high jump; Capt. T. H. Cullen Jr., choice for intercollegiate forward on the mythical basketball five, and L. K. Neldinger, second all-American Laker on campus.

Football and basketball will be affected the most by graduation losses while track and baseball will lose outstanding stars but will not be weakened materially as the most popular outdoor and indoor sports in Hanover coach best. Hawley will start his duties next fall, greatly handicapped by the preponderance of seniors in the eleven of last fall inasmuch as they will be unavailable next year. In the backfield alone the senior class will carry out Capt. C. F. Burke, of Natick, Mass.; J. C. Allen, another Natick star; N. O. Slinger, J. E. Foster and J. H. Lee of Brighton, Mass., all letter men at fullback, and possibly H. H. Mills, star quarterback, whose graduation is not yet certain.

The forward line of the Green eleven will also be broken up by graduation. D. R. Moore, center, R. E. Carpenter, J. T. Taylor, M. W. Swenson, guards; L. K. Neldinger, M. D. Hubert, tackles, and E. B. Lynch, star end for three years; and N. S. Gordon, left end, are letter men in the forward line who will receive sheepskins this June.

Four regulars who have battled through three seasons of basketball for the Green will also end their college careers with the coming commencement. Captain Cullen, star right forward and leading scorer of the intercollegiate League; J. A. S. Miller, captain during his junior year and powerful guard; D. R. Moore, a forward, and F. X. Heep, a guard, have all played their last game for Dartmouth.

The track team will retain its balance by virtue of underclass performers, but the 1923 group of trackmen include as intercollegiate point winners at the indoor and outdoor classics: Capt. L. T. Brown, high jumper; J. G. Young, two-mile run; M. W. Swenson, 35-pound weight throw; L. F. Turnbull, 35-pound weight and shotput, and J. H. Lee of Brighton, Mass., shotput. The baseball team will not lose disproportionately by the 1923 departure with only F. H. Caspary, well of Lawrence, Mass., regular fielder for three years; F. W. Steinbiller, pitcher; F. X. Heep, catcher, and T. D. Shapleigh, shortstop, joining the ranks of graduated athletes.

The hockey team will lose three members who have played for three years. Capt. J. M. Osborne and C. A. Calder, a pair of Cleveland boys who have performed creditably in the forward line, and J. E. Foster, who has put up a brilliant defensive game. Neidinger who served part-time as goal-tender will also graduate. This quartet was in a large way responsible for the Green's record of only two defeats during the past winter.

United States Military Academy and Princeton alone registering wins over Coach Tucker's men.

J. G. Young, captain, and R. M. Udall of Boston, Mass., will be lost to the cross-country team. Capt. W. E. Howe Jr., C. A. Gray of Worcester, Mass., and F. Smith's three regulars, will be lost to the tennis team.

Seniors did not figure prominently the past season on the swimming team on account of its recent start at Dartmouth. Captain Taylor, in the dashes and on the relay team, was an outstanding figure who will be sorely missed next year. J. E. Dempsey of the relay team is also a senior. The soccer team will be without the services of Capt. M. W. Fletcher of Andover, Mass., all-American choice for center forward; C. H. Jones Jr., right fullback; L. J. Martin, right forward; and F. H. Caswell of Lawrence, Mass., left forward. The gymnasium team will lose Capt. M. S. Berge, intercollegiate point winner, and E. G. Schmidt Jr., tumbling performer. G. R. McKee of the golf team, and Capt. R. F. Hertzberg and G. W. Cooke of the fencing team will also graduate with the 1923 class. The rifle and wrestling teams will likewise lose men through graduation.

SANDLOT OFFICIALS TO MEET
CLEVELAND, O., June 12—The National Baseball Federation, governing body of sandlot baseball, will meet here July 8 and 9, to draft the schedule for the intercity games at the end of the season. It was announced today. Reports will be made on the progress of the expansion plan outlined at the last meeting at Pittsburgh.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 477

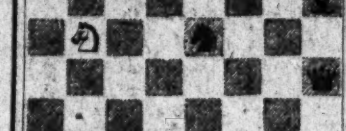
By A. Muncie



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 478

By D. J. Denamore



White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 475. 1. R-K8 PxB

No. 476. 1. Q-R3 P-K13

2. Q-Rch Kt-B3

3. P-B3 etc.

Prob. Comp. RXP

Problem Composition following No. 468 should have had a Black Bishop at WK13.

In Problem No. 467 Kt-K13 mates in two.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

If the key move of a problem gives Black a flight, it is called a flight-giving key. The following problem shows a flight square at K8.

By A. M. Sparke



White to play and mate in two

NOTES

While it is doubtful if any book on chess will ever equal Paul Morphy's still the one which approaches it the nearest has recently been published, "Pillsbury's Chess Career," by P. W. Sergeant and W. H. Watts of London. The book is from the Printing Craft, Ltd., of London and the American rights are held by the American Chess Bulletin of New York. Pillsbury's activities in the chess line were somewhat meteoric like Morphy's and started at Hastings, England, in 1895 where he won first prize from the strongest field of players ever assembled together including Lasker, Steinitz, and Tschigorin. He was noted for his intense play, his games being among the finest on record and though he never held the world's title, there were many who believed he had but to challenge for it.

Middlesex, England, won the Southern Counties Chess Union by defeating Sussex in the final round 14½-5½, and Lancashire the North by winning from Cheshire in the final 9-6, while Warwickshire captured the Midlands by its defeat of Oxfordshire 8-5. The three winners will contest with each other for the title of County champion.

His Eminence Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, has accepted the Committee's invitation to become vice-president of the Imperial Chess Club.

Paris reports a 13-year old boy of much promise, Aristide Grommer, who, in a simultaneous exhibition at Palais-Royal, defeated 15, drew four and lost only one.

Göteborg, Sweden, defeated Stockholm in a match by telephone 6½-3½. The championship of the Women's Chess Club, New York, has been won for the second successive year by Mrs. W. I. Seaman with Mrs. N. Nixdorf, second.

From the United States Championship match:

EIGHTEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Marshall Lasker Marshall Lasker

White Black White Black

1. P-Q4 P-Q4 21. B-Q3 Kt-K13

2. P-Q4 P-Q4 22. P-K3 QR-Q

3. P-Q4 P-Q4 23. B-Q3 QR-Q

4. P-Q4 P-Q4 24. B-Q3 QR-Q

5. P-Q4 P-Q4 25. B-Q3 QR-Q

6. P-Q4 P-Q4 26. B-Q3 QR-Q

7. P-Q4 P-Q4 27. B-Q3 QR-Q

8. P-Q4 P-Q4 28. B-Q3 QR-Q

9. P-Q4 P-Q4 29. B-Q3 QR-Q

10. P-Q4 P-Q4 30. B-Q3 QR-Q

11. P-Q4 P-Q4 31. B-Q3 QR-Q

12. P-Q4 P-Q4 32. B-Q3 QR-Q

13. P-Q4 P-Q4 33. B-Q3 QR-Q

14. P-Q4 P-Q4 34. B-Q3 QR-Q

15. P-Q4 P-Q4 35. B-Q3 QR-Q

16. P-Q4 P-Q4 36. B-Q3 QR-Q

17. P-Q4 P-Q4 37. B-Q3 QR-Q

18. P-Q4 P-Q4 38. B-Q3 QR-Q

19. P-Q4 P-Q4 39. B-Q3 QR-Q

20. P-Q4 P-Q4 40. B-Q3 QR-Q

PICK-UPS

A NEW YORK writer points out that the Yankees submitted only to the best pitching the National League champions had to offer in their two world series, but that now even the discards of the senior organization can go in and stop M. J. Huggins' clan.

Letting Cleveland's young men have been heard as a White Sox recruit, was turned adrift by J. J. McGraw a few months ago; defeated by the Yankees in 15 innings, 1 to 0, in Chicago, he beat them in their own park last week. S. M. Smith, for several years a star left-hander with Brooklyn, has caught on with the Cleveland Indians as a regular. It appears, for he had far the better of H. J. Pennock yesterday, causing the latter to undergo his second successive defeat after six winning starts.

Walter Lutzke's batting in yesterday's contest is reason for much Cleveland encouragement. The third baseman, in addition to playing his usual game in the field, drove out two hits, one of which—a home run in the second inning—started the visitors' scoring. He finished Monday's crowd of 15,000 saw the Yankees continue along the losing road.

The Boston Nationals' newly-acquired battery has not made a very auspicious start. But it is too early to form an opinion of J. L. Barnes' value to the Braves. When he was traded off by Boston several years ago, he was acknowledged to be one of the best right-handers in baseball, but it has gone without saying that J. J. McGraw was not going to part with a bona fide star batsman with the Giants in their present need of pitchers.

Earl Smith, by the way, came through very nicely on his first appearance in a Braves' uniform, singling in timely fashion when inserted as a pinch hitter Saturday. In Sunday's game he went hitless but yesterday connected with G. C. Alexander's offerings for a pair of two-base hits. Manager F. F. Mitchell has placed Smith in the fifth Braves' lineup, just behind J. P. McInnis, R. E. Smith, the young shortstop, batting eighth.

Lawrence Doyle, second baseman with former New York National Club, has become manager of an independent team in Glens Falls, N. Y.

RICE PLEASED WITH COLUMBIA VARSITY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 11—Form that brought words of approval from Coach J. C. Rice was shown in morning and afternoon drills on the Hudson by the Columbia varsity today. While the freshmen performed irregularly and the junior varsity boat was not up to the standard desired, the varsity gave "a nice bit of rowing," Coach Rice said.

"They could walk away from the other eight today," was the way Rice summed up the work of his varsity this noon.

"The varsity boat was an evenness to the keel of the varsity boat that pleased Coach Rice because of extra effort devoted by him to its rigging, but an insufficiency of eagerness in the junior boat drew sharp criticism. More changes in the freshman boat were promised.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Won Lost P.C.

New York..... 24 14 .708

Pittsburgh..... 22 17 .564

Brooklyn..... 25 21 .543

Cincinnati..... 25 22 .522

Chicago..... 24 23 .511

St. Louis..... 25 23 .521

Boston..... 17 34 .333

Philadelphia..... 12 34 .261

RESULTS MONDAY

Chicago 10, Boston 3.

New York vs. Pittsburgh (postponed).

Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

Philadelphia vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Chicago.

Brooklyn at St. Louis.

New York at Pittsburgh.

Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

NEW BATTERY UNSUCCESSFUL

CHICAGO, June 11—The Boston Braves' new battery, composed of J. L. Barnes and Earl Smith, failed to check the crushing Cubs today. Chicago won its sixth straight game by bunching hits off Barnes in the fifth inning and adding a useless quartet of runs off T. A. McNamara in the seventh, above a margin of 10 to 3 when the contest ended. G. C. Alexander pitched his usually reliable game for the locals.

Chicago 10, Boston 3. (postponed).

Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Barnes and Smith (postponed). Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Hart and McCormick. Time—1h. 48m.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Won Lost P.C.

New Orleans..... 29 20 .592

Atlanta..... 22 22 .500

Chattanooga..... 24 23 .511

Mobile..... 24 23 .511

Birmingham..... 20 27 .428

Little Rock..... 16 30 .348

RESULTS MONDAY

Memphis 10, Atlanta 8.

Mobile 7, Nashville 2.

Birmingham 4, Little Rock 3.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Won Lost P.C.

Kansas City..... 21 14 .600

St. Paul..... 25 21 .543

Louisville..... 22 22 .500

Toledo..... 17 27 .385

Indianapolis..... 18 29 .383

Minneapolis..... 17 28 .378

RESULTS MONDAY

Toledo 5, Kansas City 1.

McUTCHEON RE-ELECTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 12—J. D. McCutcheon of Newark, N. J., a junior at Springfield College, has been re-elected captain of the Red and White tennis team. McCutcheon is the only member of the 1923 squad who does not graduate Friday. He has been a member of the team for the past two years.

BOWDOIN ELECTS BISHOP
BRUNSWICK, Me., June 12—F. P. Bishop '24 of Brunswick, state and New England college champion in the pole vault, was elected captain of the Bowdoin track team for next year, yesterday.

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INCREASE OF ASIATICS MENACES WHITE RACE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Segregation Proposed as Means to Solve Problem That Confronts United States, Canada, and Australia

CAPE TOWN, May 4 (Special Correspondence).—The Asiatic problem of South Africa is the same problem that confronts the United States, Canada, and the Commonwealth of Australia. It is the problem of the white race fighting to preserve for itself a white country within the zone of Asiatic migration. South Africa has grappled with the problem by means of restrictive immigration laws and the like, but despite this the problem still remains, and at moments becomes acute. Recently an attempt was made in Parliament to institute further legislation against the Asiatic, and this time the proposal was one of segregation.

It should be remembered that the problem of the Asiatic chiefly concerns the Province of Natal. In the Union of South Africa there are 355,000 Asiatics, of whom 141,000 are in Natal. In Durban alone there are 52,000 Asiatics as against 57,000 Europeans, and the Asiatics are spreading into nearly every walk of life.

Naturally, the other provinces of the Union, though not so concerned with the Asiatic, have a great deal of sympathy with the Europeans in Natal, who are actually outnumbered by the Asiatics. Yet they point out that the people of Natal are responsible for the existence of the present problems, for they agreed to the original importation of Asiatic labor, which was the source of the whole trouble.

The native races of Africa have not shown themselves capable of skilled agricultural labor, and so soon as Natal began to exploit sugar cane crops on a large scale, the capable Indian coolie was brought over and utilized. On the close of their indentures many of the Indians remained in the country as traders, market gardeners, etc., and owing to an inferior standard of living have practically ousted the whites from many of the smaller villages and towns.

There has been a constant anti-Indian campaign in Natal and repatriation has gone on steadily combined with restrictive immigration. Considerable illicit immigration persists, however, mainly through the neighboring Portuguese territory of Mozambique. Years ago the anti-Asiatic campaign was as vigorous as it is now in Natal and great public demonstrations were made. But the problem was still unsettled when Natal came into the Union, and it is the Union that has now to face the problem.

The Government have gone so far as to promise that a bill will be introduced next session which will enable municipal and urban authorities, if they desire, to apply a compulsory system of segregation for Asiatics in such areas, provided that they have satisfied a Government Board that the provision made is adequate and reasonable, and provided also that the board, after hearing the community affected, considers that the circumstances render such residential and trading segregation desirable.

The policy of segregation has its dangers. The Asiatic Commission, which recently reported on the problem in South Africa while strongly in favor of segregation, was emphatically against compulsion. They showed that where segregation was even partially carried out, the tendency was almost invariably to create slums.

The Rev. C. F. Andrews, when studying the question in South Africa some time ago, expressed the belief that if the present immigration laws were enforced for 20 years, the Asiatic problem in South Africa would disappear. Mr. Patrick Duncan, Minister of Interior for the Union, when outlining the policy of the Government recently, takes practically the same view. He refuses to believe that western civilization is endangered by the presence of Asiatics in South Africa numbering little more than 10 per cent of the whole European population.

He further suggested that the best way of dealing with the situation was to "live through it."

MILITARY TRIALS MAY LEAD TO CIVIL

Governments Blamed for Official Acts, and King Alfonso's Name Coupled With Royal Decrees

MADRID, May 24 (Special Correspondence).—The position of past ministers becomes increasingly difficult as the intensity of the campaign of punishment against the military officers concerned in the Morocco failure increases.

Señor Alejandro Lerroux, the Republican leader, has just made a strong election speech at Barcelona in which he expressed his regret that the Government had not been able to profit by the renaissance of Spanish patriotism which had emanated from the consequences of defeat, and demanded that the responsibilities should not be sought only among the military elements but also among those, equally blameworthy, who continued to exercise political power.

King Alfonso Mentioned
The King's name becomes more and more frequently mentioned. The suggestion is not that Don Alfonso has taken any active measures which have led to the Moroccan disasters, but that he was passive when he should have resisted the acts of governments. Yet everybody is fully aware that it was not in his power to do anything of the kind.

The possibility of the politicians being called to account and the further possibility of their being sent to jail—extremists even talk of something worse—which seemed, but fanciful boogies when first mentioned some weeks ago have most distinctly come into the region of practicabilities. It is remarked that, short of some great upheaval, it is difficult to see how they are to escape. The year 1909 from which, with untoward events at Melilla, the worst modern troubles began, seems to be taken as the separating line, but on behalf of the politicians, or former ministers as they are better described, it is suggested that the investigations must go much farther back.

The Army, however, are every day making it more difficult for the politicians to escape. The supreme military and naval tribunals are dealing with some fifty cases of officers who are considered responsible for Melilla, some of whom have already been convicted, but too lightly.

Men Named in Picasso Report
They are the men who have come within the range of the famous Picasso report, for the publication of which authorities of every kind, military and civil, are bitterly blaming the former Premier, Señor Sanchez Guerra. It is being said that at any cost whatever that report should have been kept secret. As it is, it has evidently turned the palm of Spain. Pertinent questions are arising, at the enormous mass of the most important legislation, covering everything of consequence that has been done in Spain and Morocco, that has been accomplished by virtue of royal decrees during the long periods that Parliament has been closed.

The two generals who, along with two colonels, have just been sentenced



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to terms of detention in fortresses for too much lenience at a court martial, are Gen. Julio Echague and Gen. Sanchez Ortega. They and all others who were sentenced are being obliged to serve their terms, about which natural doubts were at first expressed. Other officers who have been sentenced to various terms are being sent to ordinary prisons, but kept apart from the general run of criminals. General Navarro has been closely examined and it is now certain that he will be prosecuted. He has appealed against the proposition of the supreme tribunal to arraign him but the appeal has been rejected. Another to be brought up for judgment is General Cavallanti, who, after the disaster, was sent to take charge of the forces at the Melilla end of the zone. Again, the colonel and officers commanding the military section that took refuge in the Spanish zone at the time of the Abe el Krim onslaught are to be prosecuted.

WAR PREMIER TRIED TO INDUCE BULGARIA TO JOIN WITH ALLIES

BERLIN, May 27 (Special Correspondence).—Dr. Radoslawoff, war premier of Bulgaria, recently condemned to life imprisonment for aligning Bulgaria with the central powers, assured an Associated Press correspondent today that he had done everything in his power to prevent hostilities between his country and the United States. Bulgaria's alignment with the central powers, said the venerable Bulgarian statesman, was the result of circumstances which could not be resisted.

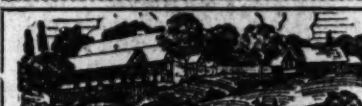
He added:
America is traditionally our friend. We Bulgarians deeply appreciate all that Americans have done for us in promoting education, culture, and industrial progress. Every government that Bulgaria has ever had has shown its great appreciation of the American spirit and of the unselfishness of American purposes.

After the fateful decision was reached that Bulgaria should join the central powers against the Allies in the war, communication between Sofia and America were broken, with the exception of one or two brief intervals. But I kept in touch with Mr. Murphy, the American consul-general in Sofia, with whom relations remained cordial to the last.

It was fortunate for Bulgaria that during the period of crisis our Minister to the United States was so able, honest and intelligent a man as Mr. Stephan Panaretoff. The treatment which the State Department accorded to him after our entrance into the war, in the face of violent allied clamoring for his dismissal constitutes a bright page in the history of both America and Bulgaria. Convey my greetings to the American people. Tell them that we Bulgarians will always regard them with confidence, admiration, and affection. I hope that America will play an important part in the after-war development of Bulgaria.

Mr. Radoslawoff is writing his memoirs of the period of the war. Asked when he intends to return to his native country the former premier said: "Not so long as the present administration is in power. But the times change and administrations change with them. Who knows?"

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ITALIAN PREMIER DISPLAYS VIGOR

Undersecretaries Dismissed, He
Works Still Harder and Acts
More and More as Dictator

ROME, May 23 (Special Correspondence).—The time is at hand when the Fascist Government will have to deal with various serious difficulties. The resignation of Signor Devecchi, Undersecretary at the Ministry of Finance, and Signor Mussolini's plain statement that "the Fascist Government has never intended to attack and destroy the Constitution and the parliamentary institutions" have been received with satisfaction by moderate men as proof of the statesmanship of the Premier. But there will doubtless be dissatisfaction among his more violent followers.

It has always been evident from the time that Signor Mussolini became Prime Minister, that his greatest trouble would come from his own too zealous supporters. His brother's organ, the *Popolo d'Italia* (of which he was himself formerly editor) has used no ambiguous language toward these minor personages of Fascism. Its Roman correspondent, who is in close touch with the Premier, writes that "Italy needs a dictatorship, but of one man only and advocating discipline and order." The "petty conspirators with ill-considered ambitions."

The Fascist leader is becoming more and more of a dictator. He has suppressed six undersecretariats, and none of the 11 ministers counts for much except himself. The Chamber will not meet again till the autumn, so that in a year it will have sat for only 20 days altogether. Unquestionably the country is better administered than before; but good administration, desirable as it is, is not everything. Germany, under the Prussian system, was perhaps better administered than Great Britain, yet no independent citizen would prefer the Prussian to the British.

In the press, however, there is more criticism than formerly. The *Corriere della Sera*, for example, considers that the High Commissioner of Railways has got rid of some of the most competent authorities in railway management, and that not enough has been yet done to restore the balance between the expenses and the earnings of the lines. A high financial expert informs me that the total deficit of the Italian budget for the financial year ending June 30 will be about 4,000,000,000 lire. But this does not take into consideration Italy's indebtedness to Great Britain (£503,000,000), upon which no interest has been paid, or that to the United States (more than half as much), and the interest on the accruing interest is simply added to the capital.

There has been a steady rise in the price of Italian consols, which, issued at par, have now passed 89, a figure never reached before. The logical fallacy of "post hoc, propter hoc" warns us not to attribute to Mr. Mussolini the rule all the improvements which have followed it. Still, it has undoubtedly improved the price of consols, because it has made Italians harder workers. It was hoped by Mr. Mussolini, that he might have been able to show some material advantage as the result of King George's visit to Rome. Italy claims colonial compensation under Article XIII of the secret treaty of London of 1915, for the accession to Great Britain and France of the German colonies. Lord Milner agreed to give it a large part of Jubaland, which belongs to British East Africa, with the port of Kismayu, so as to round off Italian Somaliland, which adjoins it. Italy then asked for a further slice of British territory, including Port Durnford, and this, too, was promised. Then Italy wanted a third piece, but this was refused, and the other two have not been handed over, partly because of Italian delays, partly because the British Government now considers that the question of compensation should form an integral part of the general settlement of the Eastern question. Accordingly, on Oct. 15 Lord Curzon sent a note to the Facta Cabinet intimating that, if Italy did not cede the Dodecanese to Greece, it would not get Jubaland. Signor Mussolini, who read this note on his becoming Premier, replied in a conciliatory tone on Nov. 3, and the question was not discussed at Lausanne. There are signs that some, at least, of the islands will be ceded; in that case Jubaland will become Italian.

PETROGRAD HOPES TO REGAIN POSITION

PETROGRAD, May 15 (AP).—Petrograd has come back to the 1,000,000 population class. A recent police census showed the city has 1,065,000 inhabitants, as compared with 740,000 in 1920. While it does not seem probable that there is any immediate chance of the Bolshevik Government moving the capital back to Petrograd, nevertheless some institutions which help to overcrowd Moscow are to be moved to Petrograd this summer. This will further increase the population. Business conditions in Petrograd, however, do not seem as bright as they were last summer. Scores of shops closed during the winter because of high taxation, and the broad Nevsky Prospect presents a panorama of closed and shuttered stores.

GERMAN PRINCE STIRS SOCIALISTS IRE

BERLIN, May 20 (AP).—Prince Eitel Friedrich, the second son of former Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany, has recently created a number of new Knights of Honor in the Order of St. John, of which he is supreme commander for Brandenburg Province, and has thereby created as well the usual annual uproar among the Socialists.

The new knights include not only officers of the old monarchial army but even members of republican Germany's new Reichswehr and Security police. Vorwarts, the Socialists' official newspaper, declares Eitel has created at least 233 knights this year, 26 of whom belong to the new army and navy.

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LONDON, May 24 — Neither the capital nor the annual value of the products of the new Polish provinces in Upper Silesia can be estimated with sufficient precision to possess any statistical importance. But it goes without saying that the Polish State will find in her Silesian provinces an asset of incalculable value. They will render possible a social industrial future for the whole country. It is not only the access to raw materials, but the fact that they are available without paying duties in foreign currencies that matters. The rich coal mines, the metal deposits, the foundations, and, generally, the large engineering and chemical plants which had reached so high a degree of development in German hands represent a solid foundation on which to build an independent economic existence.

The Silesian provinces are peculiarly complementary to Poland and will facilitate a new industrial development impossible under German restrictions which were designed to strangle all Polish efforts. Polish agriculture will benefit enormously from Silesian fertilizers, while the Silesian boot factories and the former Prussian tanneries will greatly stimulate the Polish leather trade.

Coal for 2000 Years
The coal of Upper Silesia, at the normal rate of consumption, would last for 2000 years or thereabouts. It is, as yet, difficult to estimate what the addition to the coal output of Poland will amount to until the mines in Polish Silesia have been properly developed. It may, however, be said that they have not deteriorated in Polish hands, but show a highly creditable progressive increase in output, in view of the difficult conditions which have prevailed since their acquisition. In 1922, the average output per month was about 2,270,000 tons.

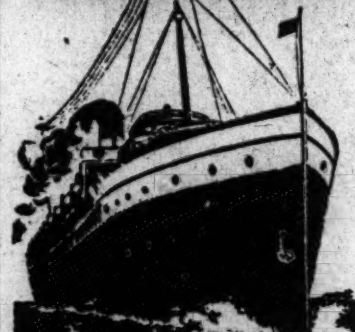
In pre-war days Poland imported on the average from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons annually from Upper Silesia, which, with her home output, brought up her supplies to 20,000,000 tons, the amount required for home consumption. The home supplies now exceed the pre-war level, so that the annual production is at least 35,000,000 tons, which will leave a growing surplus available for export and make Poland a coal-exporting instead of an importing country and, to an appreciable extent, improve her trade balance.

The production of coke is another matter. As the quality of Silesian coke is only indifferent and is not suitable for blast furnaces it is probable that Poland will continue her import of coke from the Karvin district in Czechoslovakia and other countries. A project for the construction of a canal from Upper Silesia to the Vistula is still only in the air, and depends upon foreign capital.

Silesian Iron Industry
It is popularly believed that Upper Silesia is rich in iron, but, as a matter of fact, the output fell until in 1913 it came down to 138,204 tons. Germany had to come to the assistance of the 36 Silesian furnaces by supplying them from Alsace-Lorraine as well as from Sweden and Norway. Poland has large supplies of iron seams in all parts of the country, notably in Congress Poland. Professor Bogdanowicz prepared a report estimating that the reserves amounted to 300,000,000 tons. Although not of high quality, it was largely smelted in the Silesian foundries during the war, a German company producing 2,000,000 tons. The accession of the Silesian foundries is beyond doubt an important Polish asset.

The spelter industry of Silesia, which has now almost wholly become Polish, will make Poland one of the most important zinc-producing countries in the world. Sulphuric acid, a by-product of the Silesian zinc foundries, will reinforce the Polish supply. The acquisition of 55 chemical factories in Polish Silesia has served to call into being a wholly new industry, and Poland promises soon to become a formidable competitor of the whole German chemical industry.

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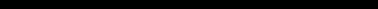
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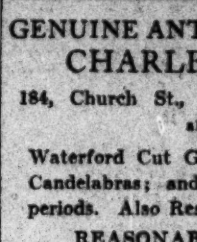
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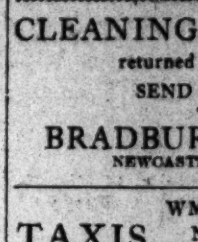
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THE HOME FORUM

The Challenge of Trollope

A BLOW in the face from the fat of Anthony Trollope could hardly have a more dazing effect upon the young literary aspirant than a study of that novelist's Autobiography, now reprinted in a happy moment in the World's Classics, and if it strikes the modern author and the modern critic like the playful but powerful fist of a giant, it will bring comfort and strength into the heart of many a wife and mother who has to put up with the successive failures and trying habits of that obvious—but strangely unrecognized—genius, her husband or son. Anthony Trollope preached the moral of his own career to a generation which laughed at the message: his honesty of purpose and aggressive frankness injured his own reputation; and people who had read each of his many novels eagerly as they were published merely saw in the tale the crumbling of the hero, pedestal and all, the quick miracle worker self-confessed, another precious illusion gone. That was forty years ago.

Today, with the revived consciousness of Trollope's high standing in Victorian fiction, we can receive with gratitude the wholesome tonic of his revelations; and since so many of us are more and more inclined to seek refuge from modern fiction in the cool shelves where Jane Austen, Scott, Thackeray, Dickens and Trollope reign, we are glad to hear how it was that Rochester was evolved and that so Homeric a story-teller so seldom, in his long life of authorship, nodded.

Then comes the blow! "Over and above my novels I wrote political articles, critical, social, and sporting articles for periodicals, without number. I did the work of a surveyor of the General Post Office, and so did it as to give the authorities no slightest pretext for fault-finding. . . . I was frequent in the whist-room at the Garrick. I lived much in society in London, and was made happy by the presence of many friends at Waltham Cross. In addition to this we always spent six weeks at least out of England. Few men, I think, ever lived a fuller life. And I attribute the power of doing this altogether to the virtue of early hours. It was my practice to be at my table every morning at 5:30 a. m., and it was also my practice to allow myself no mercy."

He began his work by reading what he had written the day before, and then, with his watch before him on the table, he continued his story at the rate of two hundred and fifty words every quarter of an hour. He kept a diary or register for each novel, in which he recorded his daily output of pages. At the rate of ten pages of an ordinary novel volume a day, he reckoned that he would write every ten months three novels of three volumes each. But his actual

average, year in, year out, seems to have been forty pages a week, though at one time it sank to twenty, and once it rose to a hundred and twelve pages or twenty-eight thousand words a week. It is amazing, not merely because he maintained his industry at this high standard without encroaching upon the spaciousness of the rest of his daily activities but because, when you turn to his novels, you find them notably free from the very faults that seem to be inevitable in so rigid a routine. Did he never feel uneasy in the early mornings, never suffer a check to his cheerfulness and resourcefulness? Apparently not. Earlier in his life, when his postal work involved frequent and lengthy journeys, he was in the habit of writing a thing in a notebook, and then, when he had time, he would write it out in his novels.

thing is incredible, overwhelming. I don't know how tall these trees were—two hundred and fifty feet, I presume. They looked as high as the Washington Monument. It was surely a hundred feet to the lowest limbs. Their trunks at the base were at least ten feet thick, and the great brown scales of elephantine bark looked old as the very soil of the forest. But most wonderful was the density of the stand. There must have been fifteen of these giants to the acre in spots, giving a lumbering footage that certainly explains, if it doesn't justify, the lust of the lumbermen to get at them. No, that was not the most wonderful. Most wonderful were the tiny gardens at their feet, gardens of little twin flowers where the sun struck in, growing up in confident masses right between the huge root-tops of the giants. —Walter Prichard Eaton, in "Skyline Camps."



"Italian Fisher Fleet." From the Drawing by Anna Frost

SHIPS that go down to the sea, even little ones, have their lure to one of but moderate imagination. This little fleet with homely rigging, brightly painted and vividly striped bodies, floated, rubbing sides, one Labor Day a year or so ago, in Massachusetts Gloucester harbor. At the Guiseppe wharf, in the Italian settlement, one often sees these gay diminutive patches of bobbing color, in pairs or trios, but only once in a while does a feast like this, a ribbon of color, a broad tapestry of light and shade, present to the artist such extraordinary possibilities for an interesting sketch.

The fleet's crew of debonaire little dark men made a picturesque group at the end of the near-by wharf, shown in one corner of the sketch. The larger number sat playing cards, but their frequent vociferous bursts of glee seemed to have no visible effect on a few, who were stretched on rough boards, enjoying a doubtless well-earned sleep.

The boats, shorn for a moment of their activity but not of their rugged character, lay tethered to put out of the harbor for the next day's haul.

Lodgings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have heard a rich man sigh, "Oh, for peace From the tyranny of things. Things that never cease!"

I have a kingdom, Twelve feet square, Twelve times twelve feet Of heaven hides there.

My old-time friend, Down on Wall Street, Never yet has found there Heaven's twelve feet.

How hardly does that rich man Ever enter in My little kingdom Where riches begin.

When he comes to see me, Perhaps once a year, He always says to me, "It's like heaven here."

Isabel Fiske Conant.

Simplicity

The poet must put far from him the amazing word, the learned allusion, the facile invention, the clever twist of thought, for all these things will blur his poem and distract his reader. He must not overcrowd his lines with figures of speech, because, piling these one upon another, he defeats his own purpose. . . . The poet should try to give his poem the quiet swiftness of flame, so that the reader shall feel and not think while he is reading. But the thinking will come afterwards. —Sara Teasdale.

Douglas Firs

The morning was hardly in its stride when we picked our way down a long slope of broken lava, leading into a heavily timbered cañon, and entered that timber to gasp in amazement. Every one, I suppose, gasps with amazement when he first rides into a major stand of Douglas fir. The

Haymaking

In the field sloping down, Park-like, to where its willows showed the brook, Haymakers rested. The tosser lay forsook Out in the sun; and the long waggon stood Without its team; it seemed it never would Move from the shadow of that single yew. The team, as still, until their task was done, Beside the labourers enjoyed the shade. That three squat oaks mid-field together made Upon a circle of grass and weed uncut, And on the hollow, once a chalk-pit, but Now brimmed with nut and elder-flower so clean.

The men leaped on their rakes, about to begin, But still. And all were silent. All was old. This morning time, with a great age untold, Older than Clare and Cowper, Morland and Crome, Than, at the field's far edge, the farmer's home, A white house crouched at the foot of a great tree. Under the heavens that knew not what years be The men, the beasts, the trees, the implements. Uttered even what they will in times far hence— All of us gone out of the reach of change— Immortal in a picture of an old grange. —Edward Eastaway.

Right Desire

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BESIDE a public building in a large city is a long stone seat, above and at the back of which are carved some words which are evidently intended for the edification of those weary ones who may turn to this apparently hard and cheerless resting place. They read, "If thou desirest rest desire not too much." The one who was responsible for placing the inscription must surely have been, not only a humorist, but a very materialist as well. Perhaps he had noted that materially never confers rest or peace; or perhaps he had in thought a mental picture of certain indolent folk who seem content to spend most of the daylight reclining in the shade, moving only when the sun's rays compel one to move, in order to escape them. But, surely, such should not be made the basis of advice to those whose just claim is that they have risen above the animal, at least to a considerable degree.

It requires but a moment's thought to recognize that one's desire has a strong, and in fact a determining, relation to and influence upon his activities and efforts, and upon the success or failure thereof. Therefore, the rightness or wrongness of his endeavors, and even his sense of happiness, are determined or measured by the dominant desire in connection therewith. If it were fully appreciated, men would certainly pay more attention to their desires to ascertain whether they tend and whence they spring. Since a stream can rise no higher than its source, it is obvious that the stream of active effort which springs from a base and wrong desire cannot but result in ultimate disappointment; whereas the wellspring of true and spiritual desire should find expression in that which is harmonizing and happy; and this must be the case when that right desire is identified as being God-inspired, God-protected, and God-enforced. The Apostle James gave the proper direction to thought when he wrote, "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above, and cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning." The acceptance of this statement as a basic fact leads inevitably to the conclusion that all true desire must be for the things which are of God, and which, therefore, are Godlike—spiritual, pure, unselfish, immutable, and beneficent.

Solomon, David's son, who earned the reputation of being a wise man by his early and humble prayer for unhappiness, revealed to us the true desire is for good, and good only, completely reverses and refutes mistaken advice regarding rest, so that one would naturally and instinctively sing the song of the Psalmist, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." Through Christian Science men are awakening daily to their true selfhood, as made in the image and likeness of Mind, not of matter; of Spirit, not of physicality. The dominant desire which then possesses them impels them ever onward and upward; and thus brings to them the true sense of rest.

hommes se réveillent journellement à leur vrai moi, créés à l'image et à la ressemblance de l'Entendement, non de la matière; de l'Esprit, non de la physicalité. Le désir dominant, qui les remplit alors, les pousse à jamais en avant et vers le ciel, et leur apporte ainsi le vrai sens du repos.

Le Désir Légitime

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

DANS une grande ville, à côté d'un édifice public, se trouve un long banc de pierre, au-dessus et sur le dos duquel sont gravés certains mots, destinés évidemment à l'édification des personnes fatiguées, qui se dirigent vers ce lieu de repos apparentement dur et morne. Ces mots sont les suivants: "Si tu désires du repos, n'en désire pas trop." Celui qui est responsable du placement de cette inscription doit sûrement avoir été, non seulement un humoriste, mais aussi un théoriste très matériel. Il avait peut-être remarqué que la matérialité ne procure jamais ni repos ni paix; ou peut-être avait-il dans la pensée une image mentale de certaines gens indolents qui semblent satisfaits de passer la plus grande partie du jour à se reposer à l'ombre, ne bougeant que lorsque les rayons du soleil les obligent à bouger, pour s'y soustraire. Mais, assurément, une observation semblable ne devrait pas former la base d'un conseil à ceux qui prétendent à bon droit s'être élevés au-dessus de l'animal, au moins à un degré considérable. Il ne faut qu'un moment de réflexion pour reconnaître que notre désir a un rapport considérable à nos mouvements et à nos efforts, et, en réalité, une influence décisive sur eux, ainsi que sur leur succès ou leur insuccès. Par conséquent, la justesse ou la fausseté de nos efforts, et même notre sens de bonheur, sont des choses déterminées ou mesurées par le désir dominant qui s'y rapporte. Si ce fait était pleinement reconnu, les hommes porteraient certainement plus d'attention sur leurs désirs, pour s'assurer où ils tendent et d'où ils proviennent. Puisqu'un cours d'eau ne s'élève pas au-dessus du niveau de sa source, il est évident que le courant d'effort actif, qui provient d'un désir bas et mauvais, ne peut amener qu'une déception finale; et tandis que la source d'un désir légitime et spirituel devrait trouver expression dans ce qui concourt à l'harmonie et au bonheur; et c'est ce qui doit avoir lieu lorsque ce désir légitime s'identifie en tant qu'inspiré par Dieu, protégé par Dieu et fortifié par Dieu. L'Apôtre St. Jacques donne la bonne orientation à la pensée, lorsqu'il écrit: "Toute grâce excellente et tout don parfait viennent d'en haut et descendent du Père des lumières, en qui il n'y a aucune variation, ni aucune ombre de changement." L'acceptation de cette assertion, comme fait fondamental, nous porte inévitablement à conclure que tout désir légitime doit être un désir des choses qui viennent de Dieu, et qui, par conséquent, sont semblables à Dieu—spirituelles, pures, non en-

Up Long Island Sound

Warehouse and wharf sea-weathered, smoke and the longshore grime. Twilight on two great cities whose rugged skylines climb Horizons, to the gray glimmer of the first faint star-sprinkle. With lights in a thousand windows that in the soft tides twinkle—

And awaying and swaying and sliding in a rhythm up the gray river Into the twilight, over the waters— sweeping, forever Rocked by the inland steamer ripples the tide— And we glide away from the roaring world: to the hills we glide.

Lo, now, meadows of fading green, and far gray highlands Twinkling with lights, and sweet little hilly droves of green islands Close at our side, and sudden flung far, loosed from their ties, Boundless horizons—Earth's ends!— and enormous skies! Deep is the breath of the cool June breeze that we drink while the tender Twilight thickens in black and the far-spaced starry splendor Travels forever above us; while lost on the dark promontory Lights wheel, laying across our hearts tumults of glory! —James Oppenheim.

The Land's Own Poet

Among the many reasons which make me glad to have been born in England one of the first is that I read Shakespeare in my mother-tongue. If I try to imagine myself as one who cannot know him face to face, who hears him only speaking from afar, and that in accents which only through the labouring intelligence can touch the living soul, there comes upon me a sense of chill discouragement of dreary deprivation. I am wont to think that I can read Homer, and, assuredly, if any man enjoys him, it is I; but can I for a moment dream that Homer yields me all his music, that his word is to me as to him who walked by the Helicon shore when Hellas lived? I know that there reaches me across the vast of time no more than a faint and broken echo; I know that it would be fainter still but for its blending with those memories of youth which are as a summer of the world's primeval glory. Let every land have joy of its poet: for the poet is the land itself, all its greatness and its sweetness. . . . As I close the book, love and reverence possess me. Whither does my heart turn—to the great Enchanter, or to the island upon which he has upon his spell? I know not. I cannot think of them apart. In the love and reverence awakened by this voice of voices, Shakespeare and England are but one.—George Glasling, in "Rycroft Papers."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1923

EDITORIALS

Europe's Main Problem

THE outstanding question in Europe undoubtedly remains that of reparations, and even though there is an early advance, made toward a solution, it will continue in one form or another to hang over Europe for some years to come. What is now suggested is a moratorium. Even in France it begins to be recognized that there must be a provisional arrangement and not a final solution. It will depend very much upon a temporary adjustment being made, whether the greatest and most disturbing happenings will come upon the continent. Because there is no normal life, because the economic rebuilding of all the European countries is obstructed by these endless discussions, there is now a serious risk of Communist movements.

If once Communism, provoked by monetary fluctuations and difficulty in procuring foodstuffs, begins in one great industrial nation, there is no knowing where it will end. There cannot be set up barriers between France and Germany. There are no water-tight compartments which will not be burst if once the flood of revolutionary sentiment sweeps across Europe. There is, of course, no intention here of painting a pessimistic picture, and it is indeed impossible to believe that the European statesmen will allow the spread of Communism. But, nevertheless, it is as well to issue the warning that financial and commercial reactions will be universal, and that financial upheaval may easily bring political upheaval.

Many national currencies are already affected by the depreciation of the mark and of the franc. It means unemployment. It means a check to commerce. Even the United States, which stands outside the immediate sphere of European influences, cannot be indifferent to the consequences; for settlement or nonsettlement of the European problem may make all the difference between prosperity and nonprosperity in America. There is every reason, then, to watch with the most careful eye the progressive deterioration of Germany and to hail with pleasure the smallest sign of the provisional arrangement that must precede the final discussions, from which in all probability, whether they come soon or whether they come late, the United States cannot be excluded.

There can be no doubt that Germany is largely to blame for all that has taken place. The German Government deliberately mismanaged the financial affairs of the State and allowed the mark to sink to the lowest level, believing that in this way Germany might escape from the obligation to pay the Allies large sums. If once the mark became valueless, it was argued, then the patience of the Allies would be worn out, and it would be considered that reparations were impossible. Unfortunately for this reasoning, France did not, as might have been expected, give up the collection of its debts as a bad job, but was only stimulated to more drastic action. This action has seemed the more unjust to the German people because they know that they have in fact made heavy payments. The latest report of the Reparations Commission shows the total payments made by Germany to exceed \$250,000,000. But under other sections of the treaty Germany has made further heavy payments, estimated at over \$500,000,000, which include the cost of the armies of occupation.

It is true that the occupation of the Ruhr did not improve the situation, but rather made it worse, although the French case can be readily understood. For several years France had remained passively expectant that Germany would at last make an effort to pay; and almost in despair resorted to methods which in themselves are to be deprecated, but in the circumstances must be regarded as perfectly natural and as giving France the last hope of obtaining something of what is due and solemnly promised in compensation for the ruins left by Germany. Pressure of some kind was necessary; otherwise, Germany would have escaped scathless.

It must always be remembered that if Germany had managed to shake off the burden of this external debt by the simple means of depreciating the mark, the country would in a relative sense have become much richer than France, and would indeed have had an advantage over every country in Europe. With the fall of the mark the internal debt practically disappears, and thus the State has a clean slate. It can make a fresh start. With what would it make a fresh start? With real riches and resources that are entirely untouched. The financial troubles would not, it was calculated, affect the economic machinery. Germany is magnificently equipped. Its industries are prepared for a development such as they have never seen. Its ports and railways and factories are in good running order.

The plan was, from the purely national point of view, excellent. It had only one defect. It is impossible to play with fire without running the risk of being scorched. It may be that the process of depreciation has gone too far, that it will be impossible to stop its effects. The first signs of Communism, the first émeutes, the growing dissatisfaction of the people, should have given pause to the German Government. They should also have given pause to the French Government. It is perhaps not too late to close this quarrel, to come to some sensible arrangement that will be in the interests of both France and Germany; for it cannot be repeated too strongly that the fates of the two countries are intertwined.

No nation can stand aside and be indifferent to the affairs of its neighbor; the interdependence of the whole world is obvious. It is with joy, therefore, that we must greet any signs of a new search for a settlement, and, in spite of certain appearances to the contrary, it is plain that a sense of realities is to be observed among peoples and statesmen of Europe. Whether it will take a long or a short time to reach an accord, we are about to enter the path of negotiations, and this is a fact for which we must, in the hubbub and confusion, be profoundly grateful.

It HAS been illuminatingly pointed out by some of those who have watched the progress of the campaign to make effective the crystallized public sentiment in the United States to outlaw and forever destroy the traffic in intoxicating liquors, that the movement has progressed through or into three definite periods or eras. First, there was the season of education, which most Americans recall as the period of temperance agitation in the schools, churches and lyceums, carried on largely by public speakers and lecturers, and through the press in an effort to reach the homes and turn the thoughts, particularly of the young, in the right direction. Then came the period of legislation, first in the states separately, and then by action of Congress in the submission of the Eighteenth Amendment and in its ratification almost unanimously by the states.

Three Periods of Prohibition

The next period, which is that now reached, is the period of enforcement. This is the last stand of the combined forces representing the saloon, the distillery and the brewery. Unable to corrupt public opinion, unable longer to maintain the precarious position abused under the license system, the representatives of the liquor interests have entered upon a campaign of destruction, of nullification, and of guerrilla warfare from the shelter of the wrecks it has made, in an effort to make it appear that the enforcement of the law is impossible.

It may be, as has been asserted, that prohibition is just now facing its greatest test. But this is not a test of the fundamental soundness of the law. It is, rather, a test of the strength and endurance, the courage, forbearance and determination of those who have stood and are still standing for the right. The repeal of the state enforcement code in New York State has encouraged the nullificationists to renewed efforts in all the states, but perhaps more particularly in those of the Atlantic coast section. It is not unlikely, according to the view of those in charge of the organized activities of the Anti-Saloon League, that the nullificationists will spend large sums in many of the states in an effort to bring about, if possible, a repeal of local enforcement laws, as well as to prevent the enactment of such statutes in states where no such laws have already been passed.

In Massachusetts there is special need that the state Anti-Saloon League work be supported by every friend of the law. Those opposing the adoption of a state enforcement code are carrying the fight to the people in an effort to defeat, by referendum, the recent legislative enactment. This will by no means be a passive campaign. The allied liquor interests will, following the action in New York State, seek to defeat at the polls, an action which they were unable to prevent the Legislature from taking. Money will be spent freely in an effort to defeat the adoption of the law. The need is that the league, in the courageous and untiring defense of law and order and the rights of the people as a whole, be aided and supported by generous contributions.

It is undeniable that, despite the more or less close friendship which has been enjoyed by Great Britain and Sweden for many years, the World War somewhat affected the relations between the two countries. Interestingly enough, they have never been at war, although during the Napoleonic period a state of war, which, however, obtained only on paper, existed for a while between them, but this was only technical. During the years immediately before the late war, relations were of the very best, so that in the course of the constitutional struggle proceeding at that time in Sweden appeal was frequently made to the example of England, and British parliamentarism undoubtedly exercised no little influence on parliamentary development in Sweden.

During the war, suspicious glances were cast across from England in the direction of Sweden many times, and there are some who today still feel that the attitude of neutrality which Sweden attempted to maintain was not altogether to its credit. Be that as it may, it is practically certain that during the conflict the Swedish Government made a strong effort not to incline to either party. Doubtless it made mistakes, but it is difficult not to agree that it did its best, according to its basic decision, to maintain the fundamentals of international right as it saw them, without regard for the personal feelings of either side.

Today without a doubt Sweden desires nothing much more than the re-establishment of its former completely cordial relationships with England. First, its economic interests point in this direction, England being the most important factor in Sweden's commercial activity, and Sweden's export to Great Britain being far more valuable than its export to any other country. Then, during late years there has been an increasingly noticeable interest in what Great Britain is doing along the line of literary development. The Anglo-Swedish Society, for example, has invited several prominent lecturers from England to visit Sweden. In other fields of endeavor, also, including sport, the influence of Great Britain is showing itself more and more markedly. There is no denying that the cultivation of understanding and friendship in any direction in the European field will help to overcome some of the ill effects of the war.

Anglo- Swedish Friendship

THE election campaign for the Ontario provincial Legislature is drawing to a close. When the voters go to the polls on June 25 they will have many candidates to choose from. It is one of the signs of the times in politics that in the place of the old rigid bi-party system, four or five parties or groups have candidates in the field. The present Government, headed by Premier E. C. Drury, is mainly backed by the United Farmers of Ontario, but it includes Labor mem-

Ontario Political Groups

bers and has enjoyed the general support of the Liberal group in the Legislature. The main opposition has come from the Conservative Party, but in the elections the Liberals are also running on a platform in opposition to Premier Drury.

In numerous constituencies three candidates are running for one seat. In some single-member constituencies more than three candidates are nominated. Premier Drury has supporters in the cities who are running on what is called the Progressive platform. In some constituencies, too, there are independents who are not satisfied with the straight party nominations. When an Independent Conservative appears in the field, in addition to an official Conservative, it further tends to divide the electorate up into groups. The tendency thus in three-cornered contests is to give the victory to a candidate with a minority of votes, where the majority is split over several unsuccessful candidates.

Premier Drury, anticipating this tendency toward independence of party, tried to pass legislation last session to bring in a more effective voting system. He proposed to apply the single transferable vote, or the alternative vote, as it is sometimes called, in all constituencies where more than two candidates were nominated for one seat. He also proposed to introduce proportional representation in some of the city constituencies, by grouping three or more of the present electoral divisions into one multi-membered constituency. But the Conservative Party in the Legislature put up such a determined opposition that the Government had to withdraw the more effective voting measure.

Opponents of proportional representation have objected that it leads to the splitting up of parties into groups. In Ontario the political groups have arrived without proportional representation. Whatever the results may be in this coming election, it is probable that public opinion will incline more toward a refinement in the method of voting which is intended to insure that the successful candidates are elected by the majority of votes.

IN HUMAN experience the time comes, sooner or later, when the theoretical rule—the rule of thumb, so called—must be tested and proved by the rule of reason and experience.

Such a time is now coming to many young men and women in the United States and throughout the world, who, having completed their college courses, are preparing to make practical application of the knowledge they have gained. To some it will be a season of pleasing experiences as they find themselves possessed of the understanding which will enable them to unfold and analyze, and then to solve and reconstruct, from patterns and designs carefully drawn, those edifices, expressive of the progress of human thought, which it has been their ambition to erect. To others it will bring disappointment and disillusionment.

There is nothing unique in the position of these adventurers upon the great field of human activity. They are but repeating the experiences of mankind throughout all the ages. The unavoidable tendency seems always to be to adapt ourselves, our beliefs and prejudices, our acquired conceptions, of right and wrong, to the beliefs and prejudices and acquired conceptions of others. All of which is unwise and imprudent in its way, because it does little more than make confusion worse confounded.

But the encouraging hope seems justified that humanity is progressing in its search for fundamental truths which are more than mere theories, more satisfying to those who adopt and use them than the rule of thumb too often vainly followed. To millions of thoughtful people throughout the world there has come the realization that it is possible to supplant mere speculation with satisfying truth proved and demonstrable in human experience. With this understanding there will come, now or at some time in the future, an end to the needless waste, in suffering and discouragement, which attends the age-old effort to adapt and readapt discredited theories and false concepts to a standard of human life which is constantly being elevated and illumined by a clearer understanding of man's genesis and dominion.

Putting Knowledge to a Test

Editorial Notes

THE fourth publication of the poll of voters being taken by Collier's Weekly shows Henry Ford materially in the lead as a presidential favorite. With 128,276 votes cast, Ford receives 38,467, as against President Harding's 27,170, and McAdoo, third in the list, far behind with 10,526. Ford leads in the home states of Harding, Johnson, Underwood, and La Follette—all presumably "favorite sons." A dispatch to the Chicago Tribune quotes Ford as saying that there will be four tickets in the field—Republican, Democratic, a "third," and the Henry Ford ticket, and that the result will be to throw the election of President into the House of Representatives. The prospect is, to say the least, an interesting one. Even more significant than the personal tribute to a great industrialist is the fact that growing distrust of both of the chief political parties and their leadership is probably a great cause of the turning toward him.

THE notable success of the Austrian loan, which was oversubscribed in the New York market within fifteen minutes, not only offers hope of the beginning of the reconstruction process in Europe, but affords an evidence of the real efficiency of the League of Nations. In no country had the currency reached a more chaotic stage than in Austria, and nowhere was business more moribund. The League stepped in, "pegged" the krone, and stopped further printing of paper money; and, finally, through eight of its principal constituents, guaranteed the loan which has thus been eagerly subscribed. One wonders whether the United States, which is doubtful about the worth of the League, would have subscribed so liberally if that organization had not been back of Austria.

Child Welfare in Russia

By J. RIVES CHILDS

UNLIKE the measures formulated to promote education, the provisions made by the Soviet Government for the furtherance of child welfare have been directed by the nature of conditions in Russia more to meeting the problems arising from a temporary emergency than those presented of a permanent character.

It is difficult, therefore, to judge of the Government's accomplishments in this particular field, although some light may be thrown on the general attitude of the Government toward child welfare by a review of the temporary, as well as those few permanent, measures adopted in its behalf.

Like the early plans in behalf of education, initial plans of the Government for child welfare embodied impractical theories which came to be discarded almost as soon as they were broached. According to this early theory, the child was the privileged ward of the state. The obligation of rearing and caring for a child was to pass from the family to the Government. It was even proposed that sufficient children's institutions should be established in Russia to relieve in future the family of every responsibility for the care of its offspring. But a plan so contrary to every parental instinct was never put into execution.

What the Government did, however, was to increase very considerably the number and extent of accommodations for such of those children whose families were desirous, for one reason or another, of giving them over into the charge of the state. There was nothing to compel a family to enter its children into the homes established by the Government, and so there were introduced few children, other than orphans, who would not otherwise have been abandoned to the streets by their parents.

In the cities and towns it was the policy of the Government to turn over for use as children's homes and hospitals the most suitable homes and buildings which had been nationalized. In the rural sections, country estates of landowners were largely utilized for this purpose. The most notable example of this was the conversion of the Imperial estate, Tsarskoye Selo, just outside of Petrograd, into a children's colony, which thereafter became known as Detskoye Selo, or Children's Village.

Day nurseries were introduced in all the towns and cities to care for the children of such mothers as were busied during the day in occupations outside the home. Later, such nurseries were established, although less extensively, in the rural sections at planting and harvest times, when the Russian peasant women are accustomed to share the labor of field work with the men.

With the enormous numbers of children made homeless and orphans as a result of civil war and famine, there was added to the problem of the Government for executing permanent plans for child welfare that of the administration of temporary relief. Previously established children's homes became quickly overtaxed, so that the constant opening of new ones was made necessary. With the outbreak of famine, it was necessary to remove from the famine area the thousands of children who were congesting the famine-stricken towns and overcrowding the already sadly taxed facilities. A very expeditious system for the evacuation of these children to the more productive areas was organized, and in 1921 to 1922 probably the finest and best equipped trains in Russia were the sanitary trains provided for this purpose.

The Government has consistently, from the beginning of the Revolution to the present time, made the children, if not the privileged wards, then privileged members of the Nation. When all Russia was placed on a ration by the Government, children received a preferential one.

I have visited 300 or more children's institutions in Russia, for the most part in the famine area. Of those which were established before the famine, and which were intended as permanent institutions, little that is not commendatory can be said. It is the temporary institution, established to meet the crisis presented by the famine, and which naturally is in the preponderance, which has been taken generally by observers as characteristic of the accomplishments of the Government in the field of child welfare.

But in attempting to reach a just and impartial estimate of any phase of conditions in Russia, at all times a difficult and almost insuperable task, it is necessary to take into account a multitude of circumstances surrounding those conditions. It is to be remembered, so far as concerns child welfare, that however deplorable conditions may be, and often are, in the makeshift children's institutions, established to meet a temporary emergency and under conditions where the personnel is untrained and teachers are ill-equipped, the permanent institutions are extraordinarily well organized, when the trying conditions confronting them are considered.

In Kazan, of which as a city I can best judge, as I was there as district supervisor of the American Relief Administration, the number of children's institutions more than doubled from 1921 to 1922 alone, and at the present time this city of only 156,000 inhabitants contains more than 100 children's homes, housing something more than 10,000 children.

In the closing days of 1922, in a last survey made of these homes, there were some half a dozen which were found to be unsuitable for occupancy on account of their unsanitary condition. In company with a representative of the Department of Education, the writer appeared before the local government of the Tartar Republic in order to make a representation of the conditions which had been discovered and in order to bring about, if possible, their alleviation.

A few days after this interview it was announced that the Government had appropriated out of an already severely strained treasury a sum sufficient to insure the making of all repairs and renovations necessary to convert two of the city's former palaces into children's homes to accommodate those children of the homes which had been found unfit for use.

It was such a spirit as this; of meeting those needs which the welfare of the children demanded and which could reasonably be met, that I found animating a large proportion of the public officials with whom I came in contact in Russia in the course of eighteen months' work for the children with the American Relief.

It became a rule of the Government of the Tartar Republic after the establishment of the American Relief Administration in the Kazan district, that any employee of a children's home would be summarily dismissed upon presentation by the ARA of satisfactory evidence of the employee's incapacity or neglect of the child welfare work.

It is this spirit, more than the actual conditions one encounters in a study of child welfare during a period of an extraordinary emergency, which makes possible the judgment that the Soviet Government bids fair to accomplish a constructive work in the program being followed in behalf of children.